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The Bombay Gazette

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

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Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
17th Sep.	VICTORIA	6522	......	......
24th ..	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	......	......
8th ..	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
15th ..	PERSIA	7951	......	......
22nd ..	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th ..	ARABIA	7903	......	......
5th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
12th ..	MONGOLIA	9505	......	......
19th ..	ARCADIA	6603	OCEANA	6610
26th ..	EGYPT	7912	......	......
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th ..	MARMORA	10509	......	......
17th ..	ARCADIA	6603	CHINA	7912
24th ..	PERSIA	7951	......	......
31st ..	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	1st Dec. 1904.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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DIRECT LINE.

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IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.

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TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,317	8th Oct. 1904
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,587	8th Nov. 1904
† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karach

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	27th Sep 1904.

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FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

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FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 20th September, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd September, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,300 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 2,800 tons, on or about 23rd September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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Bombay, 15th September, 1904.

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R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Nov. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1904.

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ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1904.

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W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

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PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable in wear.

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HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS
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N.B.—Size of Waist required.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong English dogcart, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order,
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong waler horse, goes well in harness.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant at 4 P.M. Messrs BENNETT and Co., are intructed to sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Sulleman Abdool Wahed & Co's. Stable, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, the following six horses belonging to the Jamkhandi and other States.—

2 handsome strong Arab horses.
2 handsome strong country-bred horses,
2 handsome strong waler horses.
The horses are now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 12, Jenkin's House (second floor), Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, next to the Tramway Company's hay Godown, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by Roberts, Devjee Canjee and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, drawing room sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyras, marble top dressing and washhand tables, one handsome sweet-toned piano, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron single and double bedstead, nearly new camera and kodack with lences and stand, Singapore cane chairs, sewing machine, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian carpets, aluminium cooking pots etc. etc., the property of G. STAFFORD, Esq., and Reverend Mr. W. J. ROBERTSON.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 16th September, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 1, MARINE STREET

THE SALES of landed properties at Gilder Street, near Grant Road and at Arthur Road advertised to take place THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th and TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 17th inst. are POSTPONED until further intimation.

SALE OF COUNTRY TOBACCO IN BALES, BAGS AND BUNDLES.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Government Tobacco Godown, Elphinstone Bunder, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p m, the stock-in-trade of the late Gocuidas Gordhandas, consisting of—

About 34 bales, bags and bundles of country tobacco, and tobacco powder in small lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following—

Household furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, easy chairs, sofas, writing, dressing and wash hand tables, book and hat stands, office table with 9 drawers, glass door book case, zoonda cap-board, folding harmonium, English large stove, iron double bedstead, &c.

25 cases each 4 doz quarts, Beer.
10 cases each 6 doz pints, Beer.

AT 2 P. M.

Several second-hand gents' bicycles.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 strong built office shigram.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 strong built landau.
1 patent leather plated double harness, new.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROLL TOP OFFICE TABLE, CANE FURNITURE, ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant 2 at p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bake House Lane, Fort, behind the Great Western Hotel and nearly opposite Messrs Menrji Johnstone and Co., the valuable and handsome office and household furniture, consisting of Treacher's glassware and porcelain ware, dinning table, chairs, mirror sideboard, whatnots, carpets, Singapore cane furniture, leather line sofas and easy chairs, cabinets, roll topped office table, iron single bedsteads, almiras, chest of drawers with glass hanging punkhas, alluminium utensils, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR SILK, WOOLLEN AND COTTON GOODS.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Hegerle Sulzer and Co., Bombay, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. Dawoodbhoy and Co. of same place, who have failed to pay for and take delivery of goods in terms of contracts ;—

Mks.	No.	Pkgs.	Pcs.	Contents.	Width.	Yds.
H S 3852 C	751	1 case	9	corld. damask	20 1-2in.	219 1-4
4069	2335	1 tin	14	corld. damask	22	305 1-
...	..	1 tin	14	corld. damask	22	310 3-
3894	2232	1 case	12	black satin	35 1-2 to 35 3-4	280 1-2
4105	2310	3 tins	14	corld. damask	20 3-4	501 5-8
4081	2355	2 tins	12	corld. damask	22	395 1-4
4189	74	1 case	15	corld. damask	20 1-2	238 1-8
4233	2129	1 tin	15	white taffetas	20 1-2	323 5-8
		1 tin	5	white taffetas	20	110 3-4
...	...	1 tin	9	taffetas Louisine	19 1/2-20	224 7-8
4254	114	1 case	5	corld. prtd. muslins	47 1-4	185
...	...	.....	4	W E muslins	43 1/4-44	134
4283	2443	1 tin	15	taffetas fac	20 1-2	328 3-8
...	...	1 tin	12	pekin fac	20 1-2	352 3-8
..	2471	1 tin	15	taffetas fac	20 1-2	336 1-4
3650	2472	1 case	19	wh. silk nansoocs	30-36	559-5-8
4206	810-11	2 cases	104	cotton prtd. sateen	39-40	4782
4149	812	1 case	13	cotton prtd. sateen	39-40	601
4308	2477	1 case	19	wh. silk nansoocs	30-33	558 3-8
4301	1446	2 cases	14	corld. damask	21 1-4	300 7-8
4359	2507	1 case	6	louisine	19 3-4	198 7-8
4302	147	1 case	7	corld. damask	21 1-4	132 6-8
4051	2317	1 tin	12	white damask	23 1-2	278 1-4
4320	18875	1 case	13	dz. fcy. embd. shawl.	48×48 72×72	42× 42 48×108
4384	30	1 case	33	pcs cretonnes	47-48in	1210yds
4385	31	1 case	36	pcs cretonnes	44-46in	1287yds
4250	448	1 case	14	pcs wool tennis serge	28in	395 1-2yds

On SUNDAY, the 2nd Prox. at 2 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD, and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Jubilee Bagh, below Tardev Bridge, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, pictures, table and hanging lamps, carpets, etc., the property of E. W. FERN, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 16th September, 1904.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from the Superintendent, Port Trust Docks, to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 21st instant, at 2 p. m, at the Victoria and Prince's Docks premises—

A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, F. P. BALES OF COTTON, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p. m. at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, bags of grain, hurra, bero, cottonseeds, bales of bagging, jaggree, boxes of luggage, bleaching powder, writing and printing papers, tea, cigars, iron screws, sola hats, iron machinery soda bottles, bags of sugar candy, cenamon, turmeric, wheat flour, leather pieces and lead slab, hand barrow chunam, alum, coal, dried dates and chilly, mohaseeds, dry vegetables, gum, ground nuts, cask of vinegar, bale of C. P. goods, bundle of coir rope, horns, bone hemp, cotton waste picking cotton, iron, bar, round plate, check, iron nuts and bolts, old records and waste papers, umbrella, sheet lashing bales of F. P. cotton, heaps of loose grain, flooring tiles, earthen pipe and other miscellaneous articles.

1 case Seed and two boxes luggage, Ottacamund to Bombay, Invoice No 10 of 16—1—04, sender and consignee A. B Storey.

1 empty wooden cask, Saswad Road to Waree Bunder, Invoice No. 10 of 3—4—04, consigned by Mr. Narayen R to Mr, Shrinivas Venketesh, care of D, Sorabjee, Bombay.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th September, 1904.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

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BANKS.

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 19,30,000

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BRANCHES:

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CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..............£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..............£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES;

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs.10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.............. Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.............. „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND „ 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS.............. „ 400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES;

Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE :—Calcutta.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
„ 12 „ 5 „ p. a.
„ 2 years 5½ „ p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches,

H. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Manager,

Esplanade Road.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager,

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND...............£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya.
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar.
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

Per Annum.
For 2 Years... ... ... 5 per cent.
„ 1 Year ... ... 4½ „
„ 6 Months ... ... 4 „
„ 3 „ ... ... 3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON.

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Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak)
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Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
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Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
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Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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BY
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

SECURITIES—			
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 9-16	— 1-16	
3 do. Rentes	£99	unchanged	
3 1-2 do. Indian; Sterling Loan	£104 3-4	do	
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66	do	
SILVER—			
Spot in London	26 1-16	+ 1-16	
2 months hence	25 15-16	+ 1-16	
Spot in New York	56 1-2	+ 1-8	
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·23	unchanged	
Berlin	20·41 3-4	— 1-4	
New York Demand	4·86 7-8	unchanged	
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 per cent	do	
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-2 per cent	do	
6 " " "	3 per cent	do	
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	do	
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8 per cent	do	
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	1 5-8 per cent	+ 1-4	
7 day market loans	1 5-8 per cent	unchanged	

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,00,000

Rs. 10·50	were allotted to Calcutta		
Rs. 2·50	do	Bombay	
Rs. ·20	do	Madras	
Rs. 13·20	At 1s. 4d.		

Minimum rate received in full. Average rate 16·00.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. nil	were allotted to Calcutta.	
Rs. nil	do	Bombay
Rs. nil	do	Madras

Total amount sold during the week Rs. 50,40,000

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 40,00,000

Extra allotments nil.

Extra allotments.—Bills on Bombay Rs. 15,00,000 at 1s. 4d.

Extra allotments.—Bills on Calcutta Rs. 15,00,000 at 1s. 4d.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-9 value.

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 33 S.-O., sellers
White Delhi 31 1-2 S.-O. sellers
White Karachi 30 1-4 S.-O. sellers } firm.
Red Karachi 29 3-4 S.-O. sellers

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 37s-8 S.-O. sellers dull

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3-8.

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Clodmoor, Boltonhall, Wartburg and Axenfels.

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef	27/3
Finest Australian Mutton	28/3

Tone of auction, strong.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6·80. plus 6 Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 5-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports nil. Arrivals closed steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·80	5·69	5·65
+8	+8	+7
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·63	5·61	5·61
+7	+7	+7
Mar.-April	April.-May	May-June.
5·64	5·62	5·62
+7	+7	+7

Receipts at U. S. Ports	27,000
Do. last year	15,000
Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Do. do Continent	6,000
In New York—	
Spot	10·00 + 10
Futures, month of December	10·50 + 28
Do. do. March	10·61 + 28
In New Orleans—	
Spot	10 7-16 + 1-8
Futures, month of Dec.	10·38 + 19
Do. do. March	10·57 + 20
Tone at close	quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 14th September, 1904 :—

Cotton	633 bales.
Wheat	8,392 cwts.
Linseed	4,433 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,913 ,,
Gingelly seed	709 ,,
Poppyseed	2,410 ,,
Groundnuts	79 ,,
Castorseed	2,231 ,,
Rice	1,189 ,,
Myrabolams	nil ,,
Cottonseed	2,212 ,,
Mowraseed	5,182 ,,
Gram	2,860 ,,
Joowar	6,184 ,,
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—	quiet.
Estimated sales ... bales	6,000
Imports ... do	4,000

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·78	5·67	5·64
—2	—2	—1
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	Feb.-Mch.
5·62	5·60	5·60
—1	—1	—1
Mch-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5·61	5·61	5·61
—1	—1	—1

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	steady
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	....
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 9-16
3 per cent Rentes	99
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	66
Bar Silver	26 1-16

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIAN GOVT. COINS.

The following is the statement of Silver Operations at the Bombay Mint from 8th Sept. to 15th Sept. :—In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.

RECEIPTS—	
Purchased silver	21
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin from Treasuries, &c	4
Native States coin	...
Total	25
COINAGE—	
New Rupees delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department	8
New Rupees made over to Native States	...
Total	8
BALANCE OF GOVT. BULLION AND COIN—	
New coin ready for delivery	2
Government Bullion	138*
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin	6
Total	146
COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.	
Receipts of Bullion for Dollar Coinage	...
Dollars Coined and paid over	...
Closing Balance of Bullion	...

* Exclusive of 48 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

The local manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, has received a telegram from the Head Office announcing that at the forty-ninth ordinary shareholders meeting held at Yokohama on the 10th instant, the Bank declared a dividend of 12 per cent. and placed yen 200,000 to the reserve fund (raising it to yen 9,520,000) yen 100,000 to special silver fund and carried to the next account yen 527,000.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	4	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	4	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	2	3	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	4
Total	8	11	85
Total plague deaths to date	276,804	228,846	
Same date last year	7	7	73

CHOLERA.

Attack.	Death.
1	1

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ALPAIWALA—BHOWNAGGREE, on Wednesday, September 14, (Shenshai Parsi New Year Day), at their own residence, Dhobi Talao, Framji Dadabhoy Alpaiwala to Miss Avabai Dorabji Bhownaggree, only grand child of Mr. Framjee Sorabjee Wadia or Bhownaggree.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LANE-BROWN—September 9, at Mussoorie, the wife of H Lane-Brown, Civil Engineer, of a doughter.

LUPTON—September 11, at Mainpuri, the wife of W J E Lupton, I C S, of a daughter.

MUMME—September 11, at Benares, the wife of E C Mumme, Resident Engineer, B and N W Railway, of a son.

DEATHS.

LESTOURGEON—August 23, at Chunar, Corporal John Lestourgeon, H M European Invalid Battalion, aged 84 years 6 months and 11 days.

PECK—September 4, at Shelabagh, Joan Mary, daughter of Captain J H Peck, 127th Baluch L. I. aged 1 year and 10 months.

SCHULTZ—September 4, at Abu Road, Frederick Augustus Schultz, late Loco Foreman of the R M Ry. aged 66 years and 10 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 48m., Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 3-58m., 3-52a. Low water, 9-52m., 10-0a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Rovers' Association Football Tournament, Cooperage.
Bombay Volunteer Artillery, annual prize distribution, Town Hall, 9 p.m
Novelty Theatre, Amateur Variety Entertainment in aid of the Bombay Sanitary Association, 9 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Capri will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. to-morrow instead of at 12 noon as previously notified.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library, to-day at 4-30 p. m. Business :—(1) The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. (2) A short paper on the Extraction of Cataracts by Dr. S. B. Munje. (3) Such other business as may be brought forward by the Hon. Secretaries.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—On Saturday between 5-30 and 7-30 p. m. Dr. Miss. M. Turkhud and Mr. S. A. Turkhud will be "At Home" to the Students' Brotherhood at Chowpatty behind the Wilson College. On Sunday at 8-15 a. m. Mr. J. J. Vimadalal will conduct the senior class of the Brotherhood in the Prathana Mandir, Girgaon Prof. N. G. Welinker will conduct the junior class of the Brotherhood in the Bhuleshwar school same day and hour.

A DISHONEST CART-DRIVER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, one Baboo Bhaguji, a cart-driver, pleaded guilty to the charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of ten bags of rice valued at Rs. 75 and belonging to one Trikamdas Jaitha. Inspector Walton prosecuted. It appeared that on the 10th instant, the accused's cart was engaged by the complainant at Jamnagar Street to carry ten bags of rice to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Goods Shed at Carnac Bunder. But the accused with the assistance of one Govind Narayen disposed of the bags to a grain-merchant for the sum of Rs. 40. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment while his accomplice who was charged with aiding and abetting in the crime was given three months' hard labour.

ASSAULT ON AN ASCETIC.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Stenson, charged Topan Dharsey and Ludha Velji, both Bunnia lads with causing hurt to one Kaliandas Shunker, a Hindu ascetic, residing at Mandavie. Mr. Mistry, pleader, appeared for the complainant while Mr. Boyce, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the complainant and the accused were neighbours. On Tuesday evening last an altercation took place between the first accused and a boy named Purshotum, who lived with the complainant because the boy happened to throw some water on the accused. The complainant interfered, when the first accused struck him with an umbrella. The complainant snatched the umbrella away, when the second accused came up and assaulted the complainant with a stick inflicting several wounds. Neighbours who witnessed the assault interfered and rescued the complainant. Both the accused in their defence said that they were assaulted by the complainant and they struck him in self-defence. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 30 each. Rs. 5 out of the fine was awarded to the complainant as compensation.

REVERSAL OF A SENTENCE OF DEATH.

NEW TRIAL ORDERED BY HIGH COURT.

MR. A. R. BONUS, Additional Sessions Judge of Kolaba, in August last, convicted Kanu bin Lakhu of murder, and sentenced him to death. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. Mr. G. K. Dandekar, appointed by the Court, appeared for the accused; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The accused cut the deceased, Kondu Dhondu, down with deceased's own sickle. If the accused had stopped at cutting deceased down with it, the Sessions Judge remarked, it might very reasonably have been contended that the accused did not know he was likely to cause death by such an act—in fact that death need not have ensued at all. But the accused did not stop there. After the deceased was down, the accused continued to strike him. This was witnessed by Rami, the deceased's wife and accused's paramour, who, when flying from the scene of the crime looked back and saw accused striking deceased with his hand. It was witnessed further by the boy Padu; it was admitted by the accused himself; and the medical evidence shewed that deceased's body bore eleven incised wounds. Finally, the accused dashed stones at deceased's head and face. This again was witnessed by Padu, and admitted by the accused; and in the opinion of the hospital assistant, death was actually due to fracture of the skull, caused by a heavy blunt substance such as a stone or stick. Two stones were produced before the Court The large and heavy one was declared by Padu to be the one which struck deceased on the head; and there was only one contused wound. Having regard to the size and weight of the stones; having regard, too, to the continued assault committed by accused upon a man who had been felled by his first blow, Mr. Bonus found it impossible to take any other view except that accused not only knew he was likely to kill deceased, but knew too that his acts were sufficient to cause death and must in all probability do so. It appeared the deceased came on the scene when the accused and deceased's wife were talking together. Deceased began to use abusive language in an impersonal manner. Though not apparently spoken to the deceased, it was evidently spoken at him, and he challenged the deceased to explain himself. What deceased replied to accused was not quite clear, but a scuffle ensued. There was nothing except the accused's own statement, the Sessions Judge said, to show that deceased attempted to strike accused with his sickle. Even had he done so, said Mr. Bonus, there was nothing on the record which could be held to excuse, either on the score of provocation or self-defence, the infliction on a disarmed and prostrate man of half a score of wounds and the final resort to heavy stones to dash his head by The doctrine of provocation, Mr. Bonus added, could not be pushed to lengths which would render a murderer safe in proportion to the ferocity of his crime. It could not here be argued that the injury which caused death was inflicted "in a sudden fight"—the fight, if any, was over—or "without the offender having acted in a cruel or unusual manner." The accused was found guilty of murder and sentenced to death.

Mr. Justice Batty, in giving the Court's judgment said: The Additional Sessions Judge has not proceeded in this case in accordance with law. He has taken no evidence. In his judgment he has stated certain questions for decision, as to the first of which he acts on the admission of the accused, amounting only to this, that the deceased met his head at the hands of the accused. The further question, as to the offence constituted by the facts so admitted, the Assistant Sessions Judge has dealt with on the evidence recorded not by himself, but by the committing Magistrate. This was not irregular merely, but illegal. The conviction does not proceed upon the plea of guilty; and it is evident that the Additional Sessions Judge did not record that plea as anything more than an admission that the accused had killed the deceased. We must, therefore, reverse the conviction recorded and set aside the sentence, and send this case back in order that it may be retried according to law on evidence duly recorded. We admit and allow the appeal.

SUIT FOR SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.

BEFORE the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji at the High Court yesterday, Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs Tyebji and Dayabhai, moved on behalf Chaturbhuj Jivandas and Hargovandas Jivandas that Krishnarao Pandurang and others be restrained from selling a property named "Dalimbag," situated in Girgaum Back Road, to some other party or parties. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, appeared to show cause against the rule on behalf of Krishnarao and others.

Mr. Lowndes said the suit in which Krishnarao and others were concerned was originally a partition of property suit, and besides the majors, against whom the motion was made, there were a widow and minors concerned in it. By a decree of the Court, Mr. Noble and Mr. Mir Ali Khan were appointed Special Commissioners to "Dalimbag." This the majors did by a written document dated 26th August, to Chaturbhuj and Hargovandas for Rs. 47,000, and Rs 4,000 were deposited as earnest-money in Messrs. Tyebji and Dayabhai's office for the performance of the contract. In the agreement the defendants (the majors in the former suit) undertook to have the sale confirmed by the Special Commissioners. But now they appeared to have received an offer of Rs. 1,000 more than the one offered by his clients; wherefore, the defendants wished the Commissioners to accept the higher offer. Their own cause of action against the defendants was perfectly good, and they could sue them for specific performance of the contract, and in the alternative, for damages. What they now asked was that the defendants should be restrained from selling the property to other parties. Under the decree, the Commissioner had the power to sell the property either by auction or by private offer, the latter being subject to the confirmation of the sale by the parties concerned in the suit. The majors in the suit had an interest in the property to the extent of five-sevenths, the remaining two-sevenths going to the widow and the minors. Therefore, the question which now remained to be considered was about the widow and the minors, and if the Court considered that in their interest a larger price should be paid than Rs 47,000, his clients were ready to do so. But they had a very strong equity against the majors who should not be allowed, in the face of their own default, to convert a subsequent equity into a legal title, to the detriment of a prior and stronger equity.

Mr. Kirkpatrick urged this was not a case in which the Court could grant an injunction or an interim injunction. The suit was brought by Krishnarao against his brothers, mother, and children of a deceased brother. The contract, if any, made by the majors for the sale was certainly subject to its confirmation by the Commissioners appointed by the Court, and under these circumstances the only remedy for his learned friend's client was an action for damages, if there be any. The rupees four thousand were not handed over either to the majors, or to their solicitors, or to the Commissioners, but simply lodged with the alleged purchasers' own solicitors. Also the agreement was prepared in Messrs. Tyebji and Dayabhoy's office, and not in the regular way, through the solicitors of the other side. The property was already sold for Rs. 48,000 by the Special Commissioners to the other party, and therefore, the solicitors of the majors, Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, had written to the other side to return the deposit of Rs. 4,000. Counsel urged that when a vendor dealt with a property of his own, specific performance of a contract for sale could not be enforced; but the remedy would be by an action of damages only. The law was clearly against his learned friend's client. There was another aspect of the case: the Commissioners, and others were not parties to the present proceedings.

His Lordship said the consent of the widow and the minors, through their guardians, was equally necessary to the proposed sale with the consent of the majors.

Mr. Lowndes admitted the justice of his Lordship's views, and said that as it was never his clients' intention to defraud the minors of the benefit of a higher price, they even now offered Rs. 500 over and above the Rs. 48,000, already said to have been offered to the Commissioners by the other party. In view of the wrong suffered by his clients through the majors' default, he asked that when any such sale came for confirmation before the Court, his clients might be heard in the matter. This he asked in view of the terms of the latter part of the notice asking the Court to make any such other order as the Court might think the circumstances of the case required.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said the motion should be dismissed with costs.

After some further discussion, his Lordship held that in view of the flagrant violation of the contract by the majors, the original purchasers were entitled to be heard when the sale of the property to the other party for Rs. 48,000 should come to the Court for confirmation. Notice of the proposed confirmation should be given to Mr. Lowndes' client. The application was dismissed, costs to be costs in the cause.

THE MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS' LAND.

APPEAL IN THE HIGH COURT.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, at the High Court yesterday, heard the appeal preferred by the Municipal Corporation, against the decision of Mr. Justice Russell, in the suit in which the Secretary of State for India in Council, sued the Corporation to recover possession of the land situated at the back of the Arthur Crawford Markets, in which the Municipal Workshops now stand. Mr. Lowndes, with Mr Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the Corporation, who were the appellants; the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the Secretary of State for India in Council, the respondent.

In the Lower Court the Secretary of State prayed for a declaration that the tenancy of the defendants, created by the Government Resolution, dated 9th December 1865, having been determined, they might be decreed to quit and deliver up the land, and they might be further ordered to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 44,256 in respect of arrears of rent calculated at the rate of Rs. 12,000 per annum from 1st April 1897 to 8th December 1900, and also ordered to pay to the plaintiff such compensation as the Court might deem meet for holding over the land now in their occupation after the expiration of the notice to quit. The Court might also, in the event of its holding that the tenancy had not been determined, ascertain and declare its terms and conditions.

In delivering his decision on 25th February last, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell declared the Corporation's tenancy to have been determined, by the notice dated 6th June 1900, and ordered that they should deliver up possession of the land to the Secretary of State. Mr. W. A. Chambers was appointed Special Commissioner to ascertain and otherwise determine the area of the land mentioned in the Government Resolution. On the subject of compensation, the matter was referred to the Court Commissioner for taking accounts. Certain orders were passed as to costs, and further directions were reserved until receipt of the reports of the Commissioners.

For the appellants it was agrued before their lordships that the plaintiffs should not have been altered to amend the plaint by adding the words "if any" after the word "tenancy" in certain parts of the plaints and to add this paragraph to the plaint :—"In the event of its being held that no tenancy at any time subsisted between the plaintiff and the defendant, the plaintiff submits that he is entitled to compensation for use and occupation by the defendants of the land the subject of the notice, to the plaint." The effect of these amendments was to convert the plaintiff's suit into a suit of another and inconsistent character, and the Judge had no power to allow these amendments. The question whether the agreement created by certain exhibits was capable of being specifically enforced was not referred to in the plaint, and the Judge erred in holding it was not capable of enforcement. If it was necessary to shew that the condition as to providing "other suitable ground" could be specifically enforced, the defendants had no opportunity of giving evidence as to what would be the "other suitable ground." A tenancy from year to year was not created. The defendants' right to continue in occupation of the land was not in any way affected by assuming the condition upon which the plaintiff claimed to resume the land, to be one not capable of being specifically enforced. The agreement constituted by the exhibits had not been validly terminated at any time prior to the filing of the suit. The notice given for the determination of the tenancy was not a good and valid notice. The Judge should have decided the question of the valuation of the land upon the evidence he had recorded at the hearing and he should not have referred it to the Commissioner. The plaintiff had utterly failed to prove the value of the land, and the Judge should have stated it. He should have also held that the plaintiff was not entitled to claim rent from the defendants for use and occupation from 1st April 1897 at a higer rate than one pie per square yard per month. The plaintiff's claim should have been dismissed with costs, and the Judge should have passed a decree in terms of the defendants' counter-claim with costs. The decree of the Lower Court was contrary to law, equity and good conscience and was against the weight of the evidence.

The hearing of arguments in the matter was proceeded with.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE OF DEATH.

APPEAL TO HIGH COURT.

MR. E. M. PRATT, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, in July last, convicted Supdu walad Vanjee and Devchand walad Bapu of murder and sentenced the former to life transportation and the latter to death.

An appeal by the accused was considered at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. Mr. M. B. Chaubal and Mr. C. A. Rele appeared for the accused, and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The two accused were charged with committing murder at Khede, on the 31st May last, in causing the death of Dhondu walad Gangaram. Accused No. 2 had a threshing floor in the village of Khede, at a short distance from the threshing floor of the deceased Dhondu. No. 1 was a servant employed by the uncle of accused. No. 2. The deceased was missed by his father in the morning of the 1st June last when he went to the threshing floor, where the deceased had gone after dinner the night before. He made inquiries of two boys who had slept that night at the threshing floor, and in consequence of what they told him, questions were put to the accused. Information was given to the police, and the same day a cloth was observed bubbling up in a well near the threshing floor of the accused. Two Kolis were sent down, and the corpse of the deceased was pulled out of the well. The hands and feet were tied together with his turban, and one of his dhotars was wrapped round his neck and shoulders and knotted at one end as if it had been used as a sling. There were wounds on the body which had fractured nearly all the bones of the face, so that the brain substance was protruding. The left ear was lacerated. It was evident that Dhondu was murdered, and the corpse tied up and thrown into the well. All the deceased's ornaments were missing except a small ear-ring which had apparently escaped the murderers. Accused No. 1 made a statement and took the police to a place in a field, where the ground was stained with blood and a hoe belonging to the deceased was found. The latter was smeared with blood, and the iron handle was separated from the wooden handle. From this place, the scene of the murder, the police were taken to the threshing floor of accused No. 2, where all the ornaments of the deceased were dug up from the ground inside the hedge of the threshing floor. They were smeared with blood, and had evidently been buried immediately after the murder. The second accused also made a statement with reference to the murder, and said that the piece of wood, on which the corpse had been slung, the pair of tongs used to remove the ornaments, and the shoes of the deceased had also been thrown into the well. They were found there. The shirt of accused No. 2 was stained with blood, and in his house was found a dhotar spread out to dry over a bambu. It had been washed, but was discoloured, and the Chemical Analyser found blood-stains on it. The murder, the Sessions Judge remarked, was a cold-blooded, treacherous murder committed for the sake of a few silver ornaments. No. 2 was sentenced to death, and No. 1 to transportation for life, as he was only a boy of seventeen, and was acting under the directions of the second accused.

Mr. Justice Batty, in the course of his judgment on the appeal, said: After anxious consideration of the evidence, we have come to the conclusion that the conviction recorded by the Sessions Judge ought not to be disturbed. The oral evidence is no doubt discrepant and unconvincing in certain details, But the circumstantial evidence points unmistakably to the presence of Devchand walad Bapu at the actual death of the murdered man, And Mr. Chaubal, the learned pleader for the appellant, admitted with his habitual frankness that he could not offer any arguments to the contrary. We think that these circumstances leave no room for reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the persons accused. An attempt was made during the investigation to fix the actual murder on a third person, one Bhika, But this, with the whole of the story originally given by Devchand, was abandoned by him both on the inquiry and at the trial. Bhika was called as a witness, but the defence did not in cross-examination shake his denial of his presence at the scene of the murder. The circumstantial evidence points to Devchand and Supdu alone as the persons who were present at that scene. The ornaments of the murdered man were produced by Supdu, the servant, buried in the threshing floor of the master Devchand, as Devchand acknowledged they were, and he himself disclosed the hiding place of the instruments he used in their removal, The blood-stained clothes showed the close contact of the persons accused with the victim. The only reasonable conclusion, therefore, at which we can arrive is that Devchand and Supdu were not only present at the scene of the murder as both of them at the first admitted, but were the only persons there besides the deceased, and were the murderers, We, therefore confirm the convictions and dismiss the appeal of Devchand. With reference to the question of confirmation, we think that as there is no satisfactory evidence as to the motive for the crime, and none as to the immediate circumstances which preceded and accompanied it, we are not able to judge how far premeditation or sudden quarrel or provocation may have entered into the crime; and we therefore think that the extreme penalty of the law should not in this case be enforced—and we commute the sentence on Devchand to one of transportation for life.

The conviction and sentence recorded against Supdu were confirmed, and his appeal was dismissed.

MOTORISTS AND PETROL LICENSES.

YESTERDAY'S "Bombay Government Gazette" contains amendments to the rules regulating the grant of licenses to possess or transport petroleum in the Bombay Presidency. The amendments mainly consist in modifications to permit of special licenses being granted to owners of motor vehicles for the possession and transport of petrol. The following is inserted after rule 5, "5A Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 3, a special license in Form H, for the possession of any stated quantity, not exceeding sixty gallons at any one time, of 'petrol,' may be granted to the owner of a motor vehicle by the local Government, or (if the stated quantity does not exceed forty gallons at one time) by the licensing officer duly authorized under rule 16." After rule 13 the following rule is inserted, "13A. A special license, in Form H, for the transport of 'petrol' upon a motor vehicle may be granted to the owner of such motor vehicle, in conjunction with a license under rule 5A."

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. LAPWING.

H. M. S. Lapwing, Commander A. H. Oldham, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Muscat, which port she left on the 10th inst. She has come to Bombay for repairs, and will remain for some time. During the voyage she experienced moderate monsoon.

AT the recent visit of the German Society of Anthropologists to Stockholm, the theory was put forward, for whatever it may be worth, that an object in the Historical Museum may have been used by the ancient Vikings as a magnifying glass. On the German men of science being shown some beautiful gold and silver filigree work, Professor von Foster, an oculist, expressed the opinion that the fixing of little grains could not have been performed with the naked eye. This led to the Museum authorities producing an exhibit belonging to a Gothic discovery at Wisby in 1877. On close examination this proved to be a piece of rock crystal about two inches in diameter, half-spherical in shape, the side underneath being slightly convex, which was capable of magnifying objects to twice their size. The glass was found with two small folding scales and a set of weights, such as were used in the time of the Vikings for weighing gold and silver.

AN exceedingly novel theft has been reported to the Paris police. Two camels destined for the Jardin d'Acclimatisation arrived there from Algiers recently in the charge of an Arab named Lidi-Ben-Azer, who later left the two animals in an outhouse in charge of his servant, a lad of fourteen years of age, while he himself went to sleep at a hotel. When Sidi-Ben-Azer returned next morning he found his stable empty, and the camels and boy were missing. On inquiry it was ascertained that the animals had been seen at Joinville, where they were being led by two Arabs. It is thought that these men followed Sidi-Ben-Azer from Marseilles, where they laid their plans for carrying off his valuable charges.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Diseases of the Skin. No case of disease of the skin, be its nature what it may, has failed to be benefited when these potent remedies have been properly applied In scrofulous and scorbutic affections they are especially serviceable. Scurvy and eruptions, which had resisted all other modes of treatment, and gradually become worse, have been completely cured by Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills, which root out the disease from the blood itself, and leave the constitution free from every morbid taint. In the nursery Holloway's Ointment should be ever at hand; it will give ease in sprains, contusions, burns, scalds, and infantile eruptions, and may always safely be applied by any ordinary attendant.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 15.

Thursday.—The storm has moved very slowly north westward and is central near Khandwa where the barometer is nearly one quarter of an inch below normal. Most of to-day's rainfall is shown within the storm area including Gujarat, Khandesh, the Central Provinces and Central India where the principal amounts are over three inches at Malegaon, over two inches at Khandwa and Surat, over one inch at Indore, and over half an inch at Ahmedabad, Akola, Amraoti and Kotah, while light rain has fallen in Eastern Rajputana and Kathiawar. General but light rain has been received over Burma and the West Coast of the Peninsula and elsewhere only scattered local falls. The temperature has fallen over Gujarat, the west of the Central Provinces, Central India and Upper Burma, but has generally risen elsewhere. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 105 degrees at Jacobabad. The storm will probably move north northwestward so that rain should be received over the west of Central India, Rajputana and the neighbouring parts of the Punjab, and the United Provinces. Rain in diminishing amount should be received over Khandesh, the north Deccan and the Central Provinces and a local rain fall in Gujarat. General but light rain should continue in Burma and along the West Coast but only scattered local rain will fall over north-east India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun.

Hissar.—Rain general over district. Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. Rabi prospects improved.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants slightly damaged by drought. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls.

Amraoti.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Cotton plants could scarcely look better.

Khamgaon.—Heavy continuous rain. Break needed generally. Cotton plants in flower. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Heavy general over district. Break needed generally. Cotton plants continue to show more improvement. Cropprospects generally good.

Jalgaon.—Heavy continuous rain. Rain general over district. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls. Cotton healthy. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Rain general over district. Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing and prospects improved.

Viramgaum.—Continues cloudy. Looks like rain.

Wadhwan.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Considerable improvement in crops perceptible. All crops doing well

Dholera.—Continues cloudy. Looks like rain. Showery. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Looks like rain. Rain general over district. More rain wanted generally western districts. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Seasonable. Cotton plants flowering advanced and prospects much improved. Considerable improvement in crops perceptible.

Sholapur.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Bellary.—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts
Previously registered	38 35	40 41	40 70	32 70
Thursday, 15th Sept.	00 00	00 50	0 50	00 00
Total	38 35	41 91	41 20	32 70
Total fall to 15th Sept '03	77 98	77 84	73 58	73 04
Total fall to 15th Sept '02	51 28	53 10	53 88	55 83

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.
(Registered at Messrs. Kemp & Co.)

	In.	Cts.
From 6 a.m. 13th to 6 a.m. 14th September	0	1:

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH SEPTEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been regulated by the further movement of the storm, showing a brisk fall in Rajputana, Central India, Lower Sind and at Jamnagar, Dwarka and Rajkot; a brisk to rapid rise in Berar and at Raipur, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Sholapur Hyderabad (Deccan), Masulipatam and Bellary; and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is in slight to moderate excess of normal in the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast, and in defect elsewhere. The deficiency amounts to one fourth of an inch at Khandwa.

Winds are cyclonic in Berar, the Central and United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, the Bombay Presidency and Gujarat; north-easterly to south-easterly in the Indus Valley, the Punjab and at Bijapur, Calicut and Cochin; and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Cutch, Kathiawar and at Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti and over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 11° in excess at Deesa, Madras and Nagapatam, and 5° to 13° in defect at Hyderabad (Deccan), Belgaum, Bijapur, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona, Malegaon, Akola, Nagpur, Indore, Khandwa and Sirsa. The highest temperatur in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 62° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity—The sky is cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Rain.—There has been general rain in Berar, Central India, along the Coast from Cochin to Bombay over the Deccan (except Sholapur and Bijapur), in the Central Provinces (except at Jubbulpore), and at Jhansi, Jaipur, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para, Surat and Colombo. The heaviest falls are 4·13" at Bhavnagar, Para, 3·75" at Malegaon, 2·85" at Khandwa, 2·16" at Surat, 1·65" at Aurangabad and 1·26" at Lahore.

Weather.—The depression mentioned in yesterday's report has grown further deeper and its centre now lies somewhere between Malegaon and Khandwa where the abnormal deficiency amounts to about one-fourth of an inch, winds are cyclonic in districts round about, and the weather all over the country lying to the north of Latitude 16° is squally and very unsettled. The depression shows a tendency to move in a north-westerly direction, and conditions are now more favourable for rain in the greater part of Gujarat. Rain is to be expected along the Coast from Cochin to Bombay, in Berar and Central India, and passing showers over the Deccan, the Central Provinces and Rajputana.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th September 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ... inches	29·711
Temperature of the air ... degrees	78·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·8
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·883
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	79·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·8
General-Directions of Wind.*	W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*	507
Fall of Rain	0·70
Total fall during month	1·65
" " year	32 70
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th Sept.	0·0

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—SEPTEMBER 14.

10 p.m.	79·0

THURSDAY.—SEPTEMBER 15.

6 p.m.	79·2
10 a.m.	80·5
2 p.m.	81·4
4 p.m.	80·7

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 13th September, with a general cargo, one cabin and 241 deck passengers.

THE steamer Luristan, 2173 tons, Captain V J Simpson, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from London 21st August with a cargo of coal and general, and 5 cabin and deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Uganda, 3498 tons, Captain F R Gun-Cunningham, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Rangoon 28th August with a general cargo. During the voyage she experienced strong monsoon near Bombay, before light wind.

THE Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3269 tons, Captain C F Osborne, R N R, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Glasgow 12th August via Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs H Blackwell, infant, Mr H L Bryce, Rev J B Buttrick, Mrs and Miss Buttrick, Mr and Mrs W Cullen, Dr Saiduzzafar Koan, Mrs H Mann, Major C Heathcote Stisted, Mrs and Misses C F H and M H Stisted, Mr and Mrs R Whitby and infant, and captain M G E Bell.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Capt M R Hill	Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing	Comdr Oldham	Royal Navy
R I M S Minto	Lt Comdr Marsack	R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	Survey steamer
Torpedo Boat Baluchi	—	—
Do Karen	—	—
Do Pathan	—	—

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 15.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
H M S Sphinx		Comdr Kemp			Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast		Lt Comdr H C Somerville			Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge		Comdr De Berry			R I Marine
R I M S Clive		Comdr Beauchamp			R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence		Lt Comdr A Rowand			R I Marine
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Simla	3805	Summers			P & O Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davison			E Tajbhoy
Caledonia	3529	Tocque	Aden		P & O Co
Alboin	650	Ralston			F F Campbell & Co
Bombay	2049	Vicary			Standard & Co
Acato	2145	Brodie			Bombay & Co
Hoseinee	883	Lamie			B & P S N Co
Kangra	1478	Maclean	P Gulf		M M & Co
Madura	1273	Henderson			M M & Co
Eston Lalmery	2203	Parker			W & A G & Co
Orwell	2145	Frame			W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Olympia	3269	Osborne	L'pool	30-9	W & A G & Co
B	Stanley Hall	2260	Hood	Liverpool		K Nixon & Co
H	Moshtari	1116	Stotez	Red Sea Ports	20-9	B & P S N Co
K	Lancaura	2156	Farquharson	Stream	15-9	M M & Co
O	Luristan	2174	Simpson	K'chi	20 9	K Latham & Co
	Alongside.					
B	Nevasa	1945	Hirst	Zanzibar	20-9	M M & Co
M	Clematis	2229	Monroe	Birkenhead	30-9	J M'trab & Co
L	Courland	760	Ibrahim	Repairing		Shpd & Co

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Puri	827	Ahmed	Repairing		Shpd & Co
Satrunji	547	Mahomed	K'chi	15-9	Shpd & Co
Sa barmatee	547	Hossein	C Mandvi	15-9	Shpd & Co
Sonani	524	Ahmed	B'negar	17-9	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
1	Langdale	2515	Gray	Antwerp	21-9	M M & Co
2	Uganda	3450	Cunningham			M M & Co
3	City of Delhi	2525	Elliott	Liverpool	24-9	K N & Co
5	Mazagon	3280	Hall	China	24-9	P & O Co
6	Capri	2718	Felsito	China	17-9	F R S N Co
9	Kt of the Garter	4294	Billett	L'pool	26-9	K N & Co
10 & 11	Victoria	3400	Haddock	London	17-9	P & O Co
15	Coromandel	2783	Montford	China	21-9	P & O S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
14	Olympia s	Osborne	Glasgow, Aug 12
	H M S Lapwing	Oldham	Muscat, Sept 10
	Luristan s	Simpson	London, Aug 21
	Uganda s	Gun-Cu'ham	Rangoon, Aug 28
15	Dumra s	Williams	Karachi, Sept 13.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From
15	Kola s	McDiarmid	Persian Gulf
	Levanzo s	Gravoni	Genoa
	Clan Chattan s	Weir	Chittagong
	R I M S Canning	Wilson	Rangoon

The steamer Olympia, entered for loading yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Names.	Tons.	From
11	Mountoswald	2079	Aden
11	Venetia	23 3	Bombay
11	Zibenghla	2692	Rangoon
11	Khoodoong	913	Rangoon
12	Syria	4091	London
12	Nam Sang	2591	Hongkong

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Names.	Tons.	For
12	Bihara	1932	Rangoon
12	Taroba	3651	Rangoon
13	Khodoung	913	Rangoon
13	Nairung	2862	Bombay
13	M Menatchy	1323	Rangoon

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sep.	Vessel.	From
3	Arroyo	Calcutta
12	Wensleydale	Calcutta
13	Rabenfels	Antwerp

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, left Suez on the morning of the 14th instant.

The Clan Line Co's steamer Clan Ranald, arrived in London on the morning of the 14th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Ballaarat arrived at Suez from Bombay on the evening of the 13th instant.

The Clan Line Co's steamer Clan Mackenzie left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 14.

The P and O Company's steamer Tientsin (Extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 10.

The P and O Co's steamer Oceana, with the outward Mails of the 9th instant left here at 9 a.m. to-day.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, left Trieste for Karachi on the 12th instant, where she may be expected on or about the 3rd October.

The same Co's steamer Imperator, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the afternoon of the 14th instant, and may be expected here on the 20th instant, daybreak.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY LIEUT. H. S. SYMONS, ACTING COMMANDANT B. L. H.

Bombay, September 16.

There will be "no" shooting at the Colaba Range on Saturday afternoon next the 17th instant.

By Order.
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, September 16.

1 It is notified for information, that the Annual Prize Distribution will be held at the Town Hall, to-day at 9 p.m. and will be followed by a dance.

Dress—Uniform or Mess dress.

Members requiring tickets for the above can obtain them on application at the Fort Head Quarters between the hours of 9-30 a.m. and 12 noon and by leaving their names with the barman at the B. V. A. Club.

2 The badges for the Inter Corps Compt may be had at the Head-quarters Fort, between the hours of 9-30 a.m. and 12 noon.

The badges will be worn on the left arm, one inch above the Cuff Muzzle of the guns upwards.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 9th July 1904, on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,17,000	1,50,000	4,000	2,71,000
Or per mile of Railway	232	297	8	537
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	33,000	45,000	1,000	79,000
Total for 18 weeks	1,50,000	1,95,000	5,000	3,50,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,16,414	1,72,585	397	2,89,916
Per mile of Ry. do.	253	374	2	629
Total to corresponding date do.	1,82,938	2,71,305	1,443	4,55,683

Decrease for the week ... Rs.	18,916.
Decrease to date	1,05,683

WHEN

PORT ARTHUR

FALLS

the World will turn to his neighbour and say "I told you so. 'Twas but a question of time."

We have been telling a story for the past 28 years to this effect.

It is but a question of time when you will wear nothing but PURE WOOL.

The longer you delay wearing it the longer you are deprived of the health and comfort connected with it.

And when you have tried it, and tell us how pleased and comfortable you feel, we can say "We told you so." We have proved it so often.

Another name for Pure Wool is "LALIMLI."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

"S. A. R. B."—The correspondence was closed a week ago.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPT. 16, 1904.

THE JAPANESE AS ADMINISTRATORS.

How the Japanese will succeed in administering any new territory they may retain as spoils of war, hereafter, may be gathered from a study of the manner in which they have handled Formosa since it came into their occupation. France had been nibbling at Formosa for some time, but took no decisive steps, so Japan having been warned off the Liao-tung peninsula by Russia, France and Germany, fell back on Formosa. The people, at the time the island was taken over were greatly in awe of their new masters, but after a while discontent became rife and something like a partial rebellion broke out. In its suppression, it is generally allowed, much recklessness and injustice were displayed, the rebels and banditti escaping to the hills, while the villages in which they had been temporarily harboured were burned and the inhabitants, often quite innocent, suffered loss both of life and property. The comments of the European and Japanese Press led to a modification of the measures adopted, and reparation was made to the homeless villagers. But relations between Japanese and Formosans were greatly embittered and the robber bands increased in number. An attempt was made to induce large bodies of Japanese to immigrate but without avail, and it was not until some years had elapsed that any considerable influx of Japanese settlers began. One chief hindrance in the way of progress towards a better understanding with the people was the neglect on the part of the Japanese officials to make themselves acquainted with the Chinese dialects as spoken by the Formosans. They were thus dependent upon such natives as happened to possess some knowledge of the Japanese language, or, using the Mandarin dialect they employed the underlings of the late Government as interpreters. They employed very undesirable persons and the Formosans became in terrible dread of the Japanese and a general feeling of hostility to them as their rulers. But a change soon came. Educational measures were adopted and a better class of officials employed than was the case when the country was first taken over.

Captain Sir John Keane, R.A., in a recent magazine article, gave us an idea of the progress effected. As a race, he tells us, the hill tribes of Formosa are very moral and upright and can always be relied upon to fulfil any pledges they have given. Their hostility is chiefly directed against their rulers and they have been known to welcome with hospitality the visits of foreigners to their villages and to provide for them the best sport that could be obtained. But with the prospector, it appears they will hold no intercourse, regarding him as the precursor of evils which in the end would reduce them to the level of common coolies under a foreign yoke. It certainly speaks well for their virility to-day, he thinks, that after more than three hundred years of foreign occupation they still control a large proportion of the island and are in a position successfully to resist the advances of a people so determined and well-organised as the Japanese. But all the people are not like the mountaineers, though all were unfriendly. Yet Japan possessed all the energy and zeal of a country recently wedded to European ideas and determined to push them with all the fire and enthusiasm of youth. Success is practically assured. In the opinion of Capt. Keane two causes have contributed to this: the natural wealth of the country and the tractability of her new subjects. The spirit of self-discipline is inculcated among all classes, and they uphold a high standard of filial piety, which imposes upon children the almost imperative duty to support their indigent parents, to mourn for their deceased relatives and to reverence their departed ancestors. Whatever their lot in life, writes Capt. Keane, they accept it with happy philosophy and indifference, and they are not tormented by those feelings of ambition, variety and vexation of spirit, so fertile a cause of unhappiness and family trouble to the people of Western races. They are, he adds, conservative in their ideas and, though wonderfully organised as a community, they are unaccustomed to all the machinations of faction and political agitation. In contrast to the Indian and Malay, they are described as energetic and industrious, willing to work and anxious to trade, exceedingly skilful as artisans and most successful as merchants. At the same time, it is emphatically asserted that they are not suited for representative Government. The spirit of individuality, merged as it is in the family, is weak, and corruption is in the very warp and woof of the national character. Notwithstanding other drawbacks they are declared to be a people both easy and satisfactory to govern.

In Manchuria, we imagine the Japanese will find a people, equal to the Formosans in readiness to accept the inevitable and in ability to appreciate any consideration they may be shown. In his estimate of Japanese policy towards the people who have come under their dominion, Captain Keane says, policy is based on the assumption that, however businesslike the Chinese may be and however estimable in their private virtues, they are, in their civic capacity, mere children and should be treated as such. Their Government, therefore, which it is absolutely firm and consistent, is decidedly paternal. They are at times overbearing and arbitrary, but on the whole they are just. In acquiring insanitary properties they give very inadequate compensation for the surrender of private rights. There may be something to be said for them in that respect, for the owners of insanitary property deserve very little sympathy. But besides that, though martial law has been nominally removed, many of its most irksome provisions are still enforced. Every householder must be registered, domiciliary visits are frequent and the absence of any inmates must be satisfactorily accounted for. But if the success of any Government must be judged, not so much by the form of its laws as by their effect upon the subject, they have succeeded, for the Chinese in Formosa to-day are thoroughly contented, and have no desire to revert to the yoke of their own unprincipled officials. Travellers tell us that the Manchus prefer the Russian Government to that from under which they passed, that they are happier, receive better pay for their labour and fairer treatment under Muscovite rule than under Chinese. If the Japanese give them equal liberty and treat them with equal generosity, they will be perfectly contented under the Japanese yoke. Indeed, considering they have lost faith in the Russian since he has suffered the Japanese to drive him out of the country, they will welcome Japanese administration and once they find that the change of Government has benefited them, they will join in keeping the Russian at bay, and attempts of the Muscovite forces to regain their hold will find both Manchus and Koreans joining with Japan in the repulsion of the enemy; China itself joining, but for the fact that their action would necessitate interference of the Russians' allies.

BOMBAY, POLICE REPORTS.

MR. DOWN, the Inspector-General of Police, is to be congratulated on his administration report of the Police of the Bombay Presidency. That report, which covers Sind and the Railway Police work, shows that crime, both cognisable and non-cognisable, amounted to 1,20,440 offences as against 135,980 in the previous year, giving a net decrease of 15,540. This decrease was contributed to by all the divisions and railways. The largest decrease occurred in the Central Division, where the figures fell from 47,294 in 1902 to 35,594 in 1903. In Sind crime remained almost stationary, 25,056 cases being reported in 1903 against 25,244 in 1902. Offences reported to the magistrates diminished, while of 832 cases referred to the police for investigation, 378 were in the Southern Division and of these only 22 ended in conviction. In connection with this poor result the Commissioner remarks that, had the magistrates, in the first instance, examined the complainants more carefully before referring the cases to the police, much valuable time would have been saved, and he asked the District Magistrates to enjoin more care on the part of subordinate magistrates in this matter. In all three divisions, decreases in police cognisable cases are ascribed generally to a good season and the better application of effective preventive measures, also in the Central Division, to a certain extent to the capture and dispersion of dacoit gangs in Khandesh which had given much trouble in previous years. The increase in Sind is ascribed largely to the improved registration of cases of cattle theft, many of which are excluded, the increasing area of the Thar and Parkar district and the failure of crops in Upper Sind Frontier. Maliciously false cases also show a falling off except in Sind where they increased. Commenting on the latter fact the Commissioner expresses the opinion that more care should be given in future to those cases by superior magistrates in classifying as maliciously false and in examining records to see whether sanction has been properly given or refused and whether the accused, when acquitted, has properly escaped conviction. Dealing with the more important heads of crime, the Inspector-General observes that out of 341 cases, under murder and cognate offences for disposal, 326 were brought to trial and convictions were obtained in 60 per cent as against 56 in the previous year. The highest percentage 66, was obtained in Sind and the lowest on the Railways, 50. Under dacoity there were 249 real cases for disposal in the whole presidency. Of these only 153 were brought to trial and 88 ended in conviction. Altogether there were 395 real cases of robbery, and 5,034 of burglary. The number of persons appearing in the courts in connection with all crimes, cognisable and non-cognisable, was 193,767 as compared with 212,081 in the previous year. Among the subordinate police it was found necessary to inflict punishment on 3,300 of them. On the other hand many were rewarded for good service by promotion, while 789 received monetary rewards and 2,420 by good service tickets. The educational standard of the force was improved. Both criminal investigation and criminal identification departments are shown to be working satisfactorily. As salient features of the year's administration are quoted the killing of six Mianna dacoits, the capture of two of the Khandesh outlaws and the death of a third in an open fight with the villagers; the capture of the leaders of a dangerous gang of dacoits. The Commissioner in Sind made some pungent remarks which Mr. Down quotes in closing his report. He considers that the force in his province has maintained its general efficiency, and that the increase in crimes and falling off in percentages, though regrettable, is due to ordinary fluctuations, and that the force, undermanned and underpaid, has discharged its duties with as much efficiency as could be expected.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

WITH the exception of Sind, there was more or less rain throughout the Presidency during the period of the latest weekly report on the agricultural situation. There has been a little more rain since the reports were prepared, and the general result has been to considerably improve the aspect of affairs. But the kharif crops in the districts which were effected by drought, have suffered severely, and it is not yet clear that the recent rain has been sufficient to avert the need for measures of relief, apart from the lightening of the revenue demand. The position in Gujerat is still serious and much more rain than has fallen is needed before the Province can be considered to be free from the prospect of distress. The season reports are less gloomy reading than they were, but from all the Gujerat districts the cry is "more rain urgently needed." In the Ahmedabad district agricultural operations continue only in the irrigated districts, and the bajri and jowari are reported as withering in seven talukas. The downpour which has occurred since the beginning of this week has, however, relieved immediate anxieties, and the opening of relief works has been postponed till the end of the month. In parts of Broach and Surat, the fodder supply is scarce. The position in the Deccan has also been improved by good rain, but in Sholapur the kharif crops are almost withered and the fodder supply is decreasing. Locust hoppers, too, are still doing damage in various parts of the Deccan, notably Nasik Satara and the western portions of Poona, whither cattle have had to be sent owing to the drought in the eastern parts of the district. Locusts are the most serious peril in the Konkan, the hoppers having appeared almost everywhere in Kolaba, in six talukas, in Ratnagiri and in four talukas in Khandesh with consequent damage. The campaign against these pests has not been successful, and the districts of the Presidency that would otherwise have excellent crops will, as in the earlier part of the year, suffer considerably from this cause. In Sind the kharif crops have suffered because of deficiency of moisture in the Karachi and Sukkur districts, and rats and insects have increased the mischief. Want of rain in the hilly tracts of the Johi taluka of Larkhana has caused a migration to the Indus valley owing to scarcity of fodder and water supply. The Upper Sind Frontier district reports that standing kharif crops are flourishing, but disease and caterpillars have slightly damaged sesamum and jowari in parts of two talukas, and water is insufficient. In four talukas in Thar and Parkar the standing crops are suffering for want of moisture and in two of these areas the fodder supply is getting insufficient. Meanwhile the Government have added to their orders on the subject of preparations for the relief of possible distress instructions in regard to the remission and suspension of the revenue demand, and directions regarding measures to be taken in the event of a famine of cattle fodder.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander T. F. G. Wilson, sailed yesterday for Rangoon empty.

A COMMITTEE composed of Consulting Engineers, Traffic and Locomotive Superintendents, and Railway Managers is now sitting in Simla. The Indian Railway Conference Association will assemble there on the 3rd October.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, according to present arrangements, will leave Simla about the 25th October, march through Dagshai, Nahan, and the Kiadar Dun, to the plains, and reach Lahore about the 15th November. He will stay there about a week and then tour for a month in the Jhelum Colony, and reach Lahore again by Christmas.

WE hear from Aden that, as further boundary operations in the hinterland are not likely to take place, the necessity for the demarcation of the north-east portion of the frontier is not considered of sufficient importance to justify the reassembling of the Anglo-Turkish Commission unless some fresh development occurs.

A MARINE COURT consisting of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain S.G. D. Andrews, P. and O. Marine Superintendent, and Captain R. Henderson, Master, B. I. Co.'s s.s. Madura, has been appointed to conduct an investigation into the circumstances attending the grounding of the s.s. Clematis on the Island of Masira off the East Coast of Arabia on the 30th August. The investigation will be held at the Esplanade Police Court.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 13th September was 594, giving a death-rate of 39·80 per annum per thousand as against 34·64 the corresponding period of last year, and 50·08 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 50 died from fevers; 62, plague; 1, small-pox; 1, measle; 4, cholera; 3, leprosy; 65, phthisis; 42, diseases of the nervous system; 120, affections of the respiratory organs; 44, diarrhœa; 18, dysentery; 39, still-born; 89, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 23; Brahmin, 23; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 10; Hindu of other caste, 277; Hindu low caste, 78; Musalman, 125; Parsee, 13; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 33; Eurasian, 0; European, 5; Negro-African, 2; Buddhis, 0; other and unknown caste, 0. The total number of births was 415 as against 300 the corresponding period of last year, and 286, the average over the past five years.

THE skeleton of a mastodon recently discovered in the Yukon is to be exhibited at St. Louis. A Vancouver paper states that the most remarkable part of this relic of by-gone ages is the head which is perfectly preserved. The great tusks stand out in a curve, and several of the teeth are still firmly set in the jaws. One loose tooth measures 12 in. in length, and weighs 10lb. or 12 lb. The measurements are 2 ft. 4 in. between the eyes, and 4 ft. 4 in. from the tusks to the top of the head. It is supposed that the monster was in life equal to the St. Petersburg mammoth, which is said to stand 16 ft. in height and to measure 24 ft. in length.

THE hardware stores in the Prohibition State of South Dakota are said to be doing a big business just now in spirit levels. The emphasis should be laid on the word "spirit." The instrument is a square piece of wood, about 8in. long, through the centre of which a hole is running lengthwise. In this hole a tightly corked glass tube, containing 2oz of spirit, is neatly fitted. For scientific purposes there is an attachment consisting of a ruler, a calendar, and a pencil-holder, and there are also apertures for enabling the owner to look into the glass and see if he is standing straight. The spirit level is sold at "two for a quarter," but the price of corkscrews in South Dakota is not stated.

SEVERAL prominent English geographers are shortly leaving England for Washington in order to attend the eighth International Geographic Congress in that city. Sir Harry Johnston will read a paper on colonial development in British Tropical Africa. Sir John Murray one on oceanography, and Dr. J. Scott-Keltie will give a survey of the recent progress of geography in this country. The members of the congress are compelled to be peripatetic in their movements, since the final objective is St. Louis. From Washington they journey to Philadelphia, thence to New York and Chicago, talking geography on the way, and finishing up with the World's Congress of Science and Arts at the Exposition.

LORD ANGLESEY seems to have had many wonderful possessions, but the number and variety of the items of his wardrobe are surely remarkable, judging by some of the "lots" disposed of, writes a home paper. We gather, for instance, that he had 100 overcoats, 88 dressing-gowns, hundreds of handkerchiefs, 230 pairs of gloves. And they were no mean garments either. One overcoat had cost a thousand guineas, and no doubt others ran into hundreds. Much money—sufficient to have clothed the deserving poor in a fairly large district—must have been squandered in this collection of luxurious "old clo." And it looks as though in most cases the gaudy things had not even been worn! One would have liked to know—in a "Sartor" postscript, say—what Carlyle would have thought of it all.

WEST AFRICAN NEGROLAND.

WHAT ITS HISTORY SHOULD TEACH US.

[BY LADY LUGARD.]

IN the last twenty years West African Negroland has acquired an interest in European eye which it had lost since the expulsion of the Moors from Spain in 1502 severed its connection with that country. For about 800 years before that date it may be said to have held the position to civilised Southern Europe which the East and West Indies afterwards took to the Atlantic States. In much earlier days it had held, as far as we are able to ascertain, a somewhat similar position to the great civilisations of antiquity. The Egyptians are believed to have inspired its early civilisation; the Phœnicians, who were the commercial agents of ancient Egypt, traded with it perhaps as early as two thousand years before Christ. It is probable that some of the materials of Solomons's temple were brought from it. Homer, the first of Europeans to mention it, speaks of its inhabitants as the furthest removed of men, and that was the position which it occupied geographically to civilised Europe until the discovery of the passage of the Cape of Good Hope at the end of the fifteenth century threw open the navigation of the Atlantic Ocean. Through all the ages which had preceded that discovery, writes Lady Lugard in the "Manchester Guardian," West African Negroland had been approached by land across the great Saharan desert After that discovery it was approached by sea.

Its approach by land was conducted through two main channels which Nature had laid down, marking the way by a succession of natural wells or water-spots in the desert. One of these watered caravan routes led from Tripoli through the Fezzan due south to the country now known as Northern Nigeria, which lies between the Niger and Lake Chad. The other route, at the western end of the desert, led through Morocco due south to the country lying slightly to the west of Timbuctoo. The eastern road would appear to have been that most commonly used in ancient times known to the Egyptians, the Phœnicians, and the Greeks. The western road is specially interesting to us as having been the main channel of communication used by the Arabs.

INFLUENCE OF THE ARABS.

The Arabs who conquerred Spain in the early part of the eight century, and who have so very deeply impressed the life of Europe by the impulse which they gave to letters, science, industry, and art at a time when the light of learning had almost died out of the mediæval West, were also the relatively modern civilisers of West African Negroland. There is little doubt that its earliest civilisation came to it from the East through anxient Egypt. Its later civilisation—the 800 years which preceded the discovery of the western route to India—came to it from the Arabs.

It is not surprising, therefore, that for any information of interest relating to its history we must look to the Arabs. They appear to have been perfectly well acquainted with it during the whole period of their supremacy in Europe. The period of political supremacy was also one of great literary activity. Historians and geographers abounded amongst their learned men. It was an age also of commercial expansion and great scientific vitality. Arab travellers in pursuit of science penetrated not only into what we should now call Northern Negroland but also to the furthest shores of India, China, and Thibet. They seem to have been on the very edge of the discovery of America. On wider fields the value of their work has been generally appreciated; in relation to West African Negroland—until lately of so little interest to Europe—little trouble has been generally taken to collate the information which exists. Cooley's admirable little book upon the geography of the Negroland of the Arabs may be mentioned as a striking exception to this rule. Yet, though not very generally available to the ordinary reader, a great deal of information exists, and has been translated into English, French, and Spanish. From the eighth century to the seventeenth century of our era, Arab and Spanish writers of distinction have produced works which carry the history of Negroland continuously forward.

The history of West African Negroland, as it has been written by the Arabs and their commentators, lays bare many facts which are of the utmost importance in guiding our dealings with the same territories now. But first it is well to recognise that in the three hundred years during which England has owned settlements upon the West Coast of Africa neither England nor any other European Power has attempted to establish centres of administration among the races with which that history deals.

THE GOLDEN AGE OF NEGROLAND.

These races did not inhabit the coast. Their successive kingdoms stretched in a belt of some 2,000 miles in extent between the latitudes of 10deg. and 17deg. north. They were established on fertile and relatively healthy uplands bordering the southern edge of the desert, and looked for all their intercourse with the world to the north and the caravan routes which led across the desert. Some of the old writers mention caravans consisting of 12,000 camels. A camel load was held to be 300lb. The freightage capacity of such a caravan compares quite favourably with the largest ships of the Elizabethan period, when the commerce of Europe extended round the world. During the whole period of the Arab domination in Spain—that is, from the beginning of the eighth to the beginning of the sixteenth centuries of our era—these races of Negroland traded freely with the civilised world. And their intercourse was by no means confined to trade. They shared in the intellectual and social movements of the day. Their kings visited the kings of the Mediterranean coast, and interchanged presents with them, in which rare editions of books are not infrequently mentioned. Their poets were welcomed at the Spanish Court. In the schools and universities of Negroland professors from Cordova, Cairo, Fez, and other centres of learning were to be met—proud, it is said, to learn from as well as to impart learning to the black professors of the negro towns. Medicine, jurisprudence, systems of law, economy, and administration were enthusiastically studied. Mention is made towards the end of the sixteenth century at Timbuctoo of patients coming from a distance to submit themselves to operation for cataract. Pictures, jewels, wrought gold, luxurious dress, and delicate food were among the daily surroundings of the upper classes of the negro towns.

THE DEGRADED RACES OF THE COAST.

The races spoken of throughout as black had evidently little in common with the negro as we know him on the West Coast. The Negro land of the Arabs did not extend to the coast. The races with whom the Arabs were in touch and whose blood was no doubt profoundly modified in the course of eight hundred years of constant intercourse with Spain and the Mediterranean coast, appear never to have occupied a country further south than a limit which is fixed variously between 10° to 8° north. Between them and the coast there streatched a belt of pagans and cannibals, who throughout the history of the prosperous period of Arab Negro land were continuously raided for slaves. This belt was never fully penetrated. It was regarded as stretching vaguely into the dark regions of barbarism, and while one of the black kingdoms bordering the desert towards the west is spoken of as having a climate so healthy that the common age of man was eighty years the coast strip was always fatal to the health of the higher races. Men were banished to these regions as a punishment for great crimes. All that was bad, all that was low in racial development, all that was degraded in the higer Society of the upland town was gradually forced back from the existing light of civilisation and town upon the mangrove swamps and jungle of the coast.

Whatever the cause, the fact remains, and this fact is of great importance to us to realise that the coast of West Africa has been to the continent, from the very earliest records of history as the slums, say, of Wapping, to our island. If an intelligent inhabitant of Mars were to be suddenly landed in Ratcliff Highway and were to endeavour to reconstruct for himself, from study of the surrounding inhabitants, the probable course of the foregoing history of England it is likely that he would find some difficulty in comprehending the greater periods of our national life. More than that, if, working exclusively through the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, he were to endeavour to inspire the British people with a higher scheme of civilisation, it is not difficult to foretell for him a lamentable failure.

(Concluded on page 6.)

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

ANOTHER ATTACK REPULSED.

KUROPATKIN'S POSITION.

ANOTHER BRITISH STEAMER BOARDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, Sept. 14.

General Kuropatkin telegraphs the first official estimate of the Russian losses from the 28th ult., to the 5th inst., as four thousand killed and twelve thousand wounded.

Reuter (Tokio) says that General Oyama reports that a considerable force of Russians continue southwards of Mukden on the left bank of the Hunho.

The Russians are also fortifying the heights on both sides of the Liao-ho at Tieling.

The American Government has decided that the Lena must leave San Francisco within a brief period or dismantle.

A Russian cruiser boarded the British steamer Derwent between St. Vincent and Gibraltar yesterday.

General Stoessel reports that he repulsed a Japanese attack on Port Arthur on the 2nd instant. A Japanese column came in contact with some mines and many of the Japanese were blown into the air.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

General Kuropatkin mentions in his despatch that General Vomin was killed at Yentai.

The "Standard" says that the Japanese, have no reason to be discouraged at the result of the Liao-yang battle and that, if General Oyama failed to repeat the achievements of the greatest captains in military history, he inflicted a heavy blow on the prestige of the enemy.

The "Times," discussing the financial position of the combatants, believes that a continuance of the operations will impose a greater drain on Russia than on Japan who seems prepared as scientically in the financial sphere as in fighting services.

Later.

General Kuropatkin in his detailed report of the battles since the 26th August says that the two days' retirement from Anshanshan, Liantiansian and Anping on Liao-yang were attended with incredible difficulties owing to the mountains and marshy nature of the country.

The guns at Anshanshan stuck in the mud and had to be abandoned.

General Rontkovsky commanding the rear-guard and Colonel Deraaben were killed in their desperate attempts made to save the guns.

When he noticed General Kuroki's turning movement, General Kuropatkin resolved to concentre his army to outflank and hurl back Kuroki on Taitseho.

The Japanese seizure of the important position at Sykwantun delayed the attack, as the Russians were compelled to make desperate and repeated assaults to regain the position.

General Orloff held a strong position at Yentai which was intended as a base for a general attack, but in advancing against the Japanese his force lost their bearings in the tall millet and were repulsed. The Japanese immediately (on the 2nd inst.) seized the whole range of hills and established an extremely strong position.

The Russians on the same night abandoned Sykwantun which was the axis of Kuroki's turning movement and the retreat to Mukden was then inevitable.

Despite General Kuroki's furious attacks on the 3rd and 4th inst. the retirement was orderly, and nothing was abandoned from the 30th ult. till the arrival at Mukden.

THE PORT ARTHUR FLEET.

A SECRET UNDERSTANDING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

The "Statesman's" London correspondent wires on 14th instant that a London paper announces that evidence has been published of a secret understanding between Russia and Germany, according to which the Port Arthur fleet was to have taken refuge at Kiaochau whence, after repair, the combined Russian and German fleets would sally forth and dictate terms to Japan. The plan, it is alleged, failed in consequence of Admiral Irkstomsky's lack of courage. Hence his recall and court-martial.

Colombo telegrams dated September 15th state:—

Many instances of desperate assaults made by the Japanese at Port Arthur, are reported. One heroic band, numbering 500, undertook to storm the Russian No. 5 Fort, recently and were practically annihilated.

The Japanese have failed to cross any moat in the vicinity of Port Arthur. They seized a hill behind Itshan, and artificially raised its level by piling up sandbags. From this point of vantage their guns reduced the northernmost fort, and the Russians' eastern line of defences.

The brunt of the recent fighting south of Liao-yang was borne on the Russian side, by the Siberian Regiment.

The Japanese at Langtsechan commanded the Russian position, forcing back the enemy's centre and right wing and compelling them to evacuate Anshanchan, where the Russian casualities numbered 300.

The six Russian guns, abandoned at the Tsekan rapids, were brought by the Japanese into the fighting line within ten miles south-east of Liao-yang.

The Russians admit that the Japanese are able to defeat them in detail among the mountains, and claim that their gradual retirement renders their position safer.

It is reported at Tokio that General Kuroki has occupied a section of the Railway southward o Mukden, across Kuropatkin's direct line of retreat.

While General Kuroki, along the Saimatse road towards Liao-yang, was routing and inflicting serious losses on the Russians, Generals Oku and Nodzu hurried north on the heels of the fugitives from Ashanchan, the evacuation of that post leaving the Railway below Liao-yang practically open.

Accounts from Japanese sources, received recently, report three days' desperate fighting at Anping and Ashanchan.

The Japanese First Army, at midnight, attacked a steep, strongly fortified eminence at Anping. The position was defended by the Russians, and captured by the Japanese at the bayonets' point. The Russians were strongly reinforced, and stubbornly defended the second and third lines of defence. The artillery fire is described as very deadly. The Japanese fire was comparatively ineffective, owing to the inability of their gunners to secure good positions.

After repulsing all attempts to regain the captured positions, the Japanese gradually drove the enemy towards the valley of the Taitse river, and another column attacked the eminence north of Taischoukon.

The superiority of the Russian artillery forced the Japanese left to retreat, but the centre pierced and completely devided the Russian lines, though the right and left wings held firm.

Ultimately, after repulsing two assaults, the Japanese captured eight guns.

The fiercest fighting occurred on the 26th night at Hangslaling and Kunchangleng.

The Russians, besides keeping up a fierce rifle fire, rolled boulders down the hills. The Russians, numbering 65 battalions, retreated towards Liao-yang.

The following morning the Japanese prepared to attack, and subsequently pursued and overtook the Russians, compelling them to retreat in utter confusion to Shaho with the loss of ten guns, much ammunition and many transport waggons.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW INDIAN TROOPSHIP.

Launched at Barrow.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The new Indian troopship Dufferin was launched at Barrow to-day.

THE BISHOP OF KOREA.

A New Appointment.

The Rev. Arthur Turner, has been appointed Bishop of Korea, in succession to Bishop Corfe, who resigned.

THE CARLISLE BISHOPRIC.

Dr. Bardsley Dead.

The Bishop of Carlisle is dead.

[The Right Rev. J. Wareing Bardsley D. D. Bishop of Carlisle, was a native of Keighley, Yorkshire, and was born in 1835, the son of the late Canon Bardsley of Manchester. He graduated at Dublin University, was vicar of St. Saviour's, Liverpool, 1870 to 1887; Archdeacon of Warrington 1880-86; Archdeacon of Liverpool, 1886-87; Bishop of Sodor and Man, 1887-92; and Bishop of Carlisle since 1892. Principal Works.—"Counsels to Candidates for Confirmation" (1882), "The Origin of Man" (1883).]

PRESIDENCY vs. PARSEES.

THE MATCH ABANDONED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

Up to a late hour, last evening, it was agreed to make a start in the Presidency match to-day, provided the weather cleared; but finally it was decided to abandon the match, the captains agreeing that, with play confined to one day, there would be no interest in the game.

RIDING ACCIDENT AT CALCUTTA.

MAJOR TAGART INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

Major H. A. Tagart, D. S. O., D. A. A. G., Presidency District, met with a nasty accident yesterday, on the Alipore parade ground. On leaving the parade, where he had been inspecting musketry, he jumped his horse over a little drain on to the road. The horse slipped and fell on Major Tagart breaking his leg. The Major was taken to the General Hospital, where he is doing well.

THE GROUNDING OF A STEAMER.

CAPTAIN'S CERTIFICATE SUSPENDED.

Yesterday, the inquiry was held by a Marine-Court, into charges against Captain C. S. Emmett, Master of the steamer Pachumba, who is accused of rash and unskilful navigation, leading to the grounding of the vessel on the Research Shoal near Kyukhpyu, on 13th August last. Mr. Douglas White for the Government, and Mr. Longmuir, for the Captain, addressed the Court and on the evidence on record the Court found Captain Emmett guilty of both charges framed against him. Taking into consideration that this was his first offence and that he had done his best after the accident to avert further disaster to the vessel, the Court suspended his certificate for three months with a recommendation to Government to grant him a Mate's certificate in order that he may not be out of employ during the period of his suspension.

COMPETITION FOR A PILOT.

ACTION AGAINST THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

The Secretary of State has sued the P. and O. Company for Rs. 12,000 damages in consequence of the Sunda colliding with the pilot brig Alice. It seems that only one pilot was available and several steamers and sailing ships waiting at the Sandheads made a dash for his services which resulted in a collision. The effect of the Marine Court of inquiry held recently in this matter was to exculpate the officers of the Sunda from blame.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

Last Saturday there being the assault-at-arms, no races were held. The Stewards decided to have a closed meeting for gentlemen riders. A nice bill of fare was put up by the Secretary to the public. Six races were filled well. The attendance was not so large as in other Extra meetings. Some of the finishes were very close and good racing was witnessed by the spectators. The following are the details:—

The Horse Hurdles—Winner Rs 200, 2nd Rs 100, 3rd Rs 50. A Hurdel Race for Horses which have not won a Hurdle race value Rs 50 or over. Weight 10st 10lbs. Distance—1 Mile over 5 flights.

Major Logan Home's b aus g Corrie Roy 10st 7lbs ..... Captain Meynell	1
Mr T L Robert's br aus g Dumbell 10st 7lbs..Mr Fischer	2
Mr H P Pike's bl aus g Musketeer 10st 7lbs..Mr Broyan	3
Mr H B Pike's roan aus g Rapid Rhone 10st 7lbs........	0
Mr H A Tomkinson's br aus g Carlton II 10st 7lbs	0
Captain J Dorgan's br aus m Primrose II 10st 7lbs	0

Betting: evens Corrie Roy, threes, Dumbell, fours Musketeer sixes Rapid Rhone, twelves Carlton.

Carlton led with Rapid Rhone, Musketter being in close attendance, Dumbell lying last kept the the same position till seven furlongs from the post. Corrie Roy took the command; Dumbell here improved its position; at the last jump Corrie Roy came out and won the race by over a length; six lengths between second and third. Time 2 minutes 1 sec.

The Grand Stand Plate—Winner Rs 200, 2nd Rs 100, 3rd Rs 50. For Arab Ponies 14-1 and under, new measurement, which have not won a flat race value Rs 50, or over 14'1 to carry 10st 7lbs W I, Distance 5 Furlongs.

Captain Bayford's g a g Borderer 1?st 4lbs.Capt Meynell	1
Mr W F S Casson's b a h Eager 10st 1lb ......Owner	2
Mr Maydwell's b a h Bumblepuppy 7st 13lbs..............	3
Major Edwards' g a h Kazban 9st 9lbs	0
Majors Whitla and Murray's b a h Midshipmite 9st 9lbs	0
Mr W Orr Paterson's br a h Bikanir 9st 9lbs	0
Mr E C O Ross' g a h Wild Plunger 9st 6lbs..............	0
General Mahon's b a h Nigma 9st 6lbs.....................	0
Mr H B Pike's b a h Bandit II 9st 3lbs.......................	0
Colonel Anderson's b a h Mitra 9st 0lbs	0
Major G Moore's ch a g Champion 8st 8lbs................	0
Mr W H Anderson's g a h Surhan 8st 5lbs...................	0

Betting: evens Bumblepuppy, threes Borderer eights Surhan, tens Kazban and Bikanir, long odds the others.

Borderer led with Eager, Champion lying best. Borderer won by a length, three lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time 1min, 12secs.

The Ghorpuri Stakes—Winner Rs 200, 2nd Rs 100 3rd Rs 50. A Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—5 Furlongs.

Captain Bayford's b aus m Rosi Ball 10st 11lbs .... Capt Meynell	1
Mr Graham's br aus m Shotsilk 9st 11lbs.........Major Jameson	2
Mr Alston's b aus m Rosamond 10st 4lbs ....Owner	3
Mr W Orr Paterson's ch aus g Free Trade 12st 3lbs.....	0
Captain Sullivan's ch aus g Curfew Bell 11st 10lbs	0
Major E P England's bl aus m Ena 11st 2lbs...............	0
Mr J J Pawson's ch e m Tight Lace 10st 10lbs	0
Captain Lambert's bl aus m Formosa 10st 7lbs	0
Captain F Guest's bl aus m La Belle 9st 8lbs	0
Lt Col Kettlewell's b e m Richesse 8st 9lbs................	0
Major G Moore's b cb g Ding 8st 0lbs......................	0

Betting: twos Tight Lace, threes Rosiball, fives Rosamond and Richesse, long odds the rest.

Richesse and Labelle gave trouble; Ena cut out work attended by Rosieball and Shotsilk. At the home turn Rosieball showed out and won by 3-4 lengths: 1-2 length between 2nd and 3rd. Time 1min, 10 secs.

Welter Plate—Winner Rs 200, 2nd Rs 100, 3rd Rs 50. A Handicap for Horses. Distance—5 Furlongs.

Major G Moore's ch aus g Daroji 1?st 3lbs .....Owner	1
Mr T L Roberts' br aus g Dumbell 13st 0lbs..Mr Fischer	2
Mr W F S Casson's b aus g Ilmoor 10st 0lb .....Owner	3
Major Logan Home's b aus g Corrie Roy 12st 0lbs.......	0
Mr T L Roberts' ch aus g Moroney 11st 10lbs	0
Mr Tomkinson's br aus g Carlton II 10st 7lbs	0
Major G Moore's br aus m Mimosa 1?st 2lbs	0
Major Edward's ch aus m Runaway Girl 9st 9lbs	0
Captain J Dorgan's br aus m Primrose II 9st 4lbs	0
Mr Marshall Reid's ch aus g Sweet William 8st 13lbs...	0

Betting; 5 to 3 Dumbell; 6 to 4 Moroney, 40s. Sweet William, 6s, Runaway Girl and long odds the rest.

Runaway Girl got off attended by Daroji who got to the front, at the bend Sweet William lying third. Runaway Girl fell back and coming round Sweet William showed out but soon was displaced by Daroji. Mr. Fischer made a grand effort on Dumbell who coming from outside was just beaten by half a length by Daroji; one length between second and third. Time 1 min.

The Stewards' Plate—Winner Rs 200, 2nd Rs 100, 3rd Rs 50. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement, which have not won a race value Rs 200 or over. 14 hands to carry 10st W I Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1902 of a race value Rs 90, once 4lbs, twice 9lbs., thrice 14lbs, oftener 21lbs Distance—1 1-2 Mile.

Mr Maydwell's b a h Bumblepuppy 8st 4lbs ......Hoyt	1
Messrs Pawson & Badger's g a h Harpagos.Mr Pawson	2
Major Edward's g a h Kazban 10st 0lb........Owner	3
Major E P England's b a h Rocket 11st 7lbs	0
Captain Darley's g a h Hailstorm II 11st 1lb	0
Major Jameson's b a h Bogler 10st 9lbs	0
Mr C A B Beatty's g a h Vasco 1?st 4lbs	0
Major Whitla and Murray's b a h Midshipmite 10st 0lb	0
Mr D Graham's b a h Haji 10st 0lb..........................	0
Captain Bayford's b a g Hail Fellow 9st 11lbs...........	0
Major Edward's b a h Imperia 9st 8lbs	0
Mr H B Pike's b a h Bandit II 9st 4lbs	0
Mr Locke's g a h Euphrates 9st 5lbs	0
Major G Moore's bl a h Doonshund 9st 2lbs..............	0
Mr T R Badger's ch a h William Rufus 8st 8lbs..........	0

Betting: twos Harpagos, fours and Hailfellow, Vasco and Bandit; sixes Euphrates and long odds the rest.

Euphrates attended by Harpagos led from the start, Kazban got in at two furlongs. At the turn Vasco with Bumblepuppy showed out; the former being soon out of it the latter won by 1 1-4 lengths, 2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd, Time 56 secs.

The Polo Scurry—Winner Rs 200, 2nd Rs 100, 3rd Rs 50. For Bona Fide Arab Polo Ponies certified by Honorary Secretary Polo Club to have played polo regularly this season and holding I P A certificates, or W I T C or C T C certificates of measurements. Catch Weights over 11st, Distance—3 Furlongs.

Major F Edwards' g a h Fiddler ....Owner	1
Major E P England's b a h Rocket ....Owner	2
Captain V K Birch's g a g Iman ....Capt Casson	3
Messrs Badger and Pawson's g a g Harpagos	0
Major England's b a h Blackflag	0
Mr H T Wake's b a h Aramis	0
Captain Dennistoun's b a g Tiobs	0
Captain Traill's ch a g Khaliffa	0
Mr T R Badger's g a h Blue Moon	0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Fiddler, threes Rocket, sixes Iman and long odds the rest.

Fiddler led out and won as he liked by a length. Half a length beween second and third. Time 42 secs.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, September 15.

The Government of India have sanctioned the scale of small arm ball practice ammunition allowed annually to British Cavalry in India being increased from 150 to 200 rounds per man. The present annual allowance of ball ammunition for British and native officers of the Native Army is also increased from 60 to 82 rounds per officer.

Lieut. J. Edmond, No. 5 Company, has been posted to No. 83 Company R. G. A. Allahabad.

The following officers have qualified in subject (B) for promotion:—

To Major:—Capts. Wilson, East Surrey Regt., Hewetson and Branker R. F. A.

To Captain:—Captains Cheyne, 15th Lancers, Doveton, 16th Cavalry, Rivett-Carnac, 16th Cavalry, Corbyn, 18th Lancers, Dale, 19th Punjabis, Gib, 32nd Pioneers, Thompson, 58th Vaughan's Rifles, Milne 82nd Punjabis, Lieuts Morton 24th Punjabis, Du Pre, 3rd Hussars, Lord Blackwood 9th Lancers, Sadlier Jackson, 9th Lancers, Cobden 9th Lancers, Bull R. H. A., Hutton Squire R. G. A., Vernon, 2nd K. R. Rifles, Mclean, 2nd Gordons, Stewart, 2nd Gordons, Kavanagh and Fusiliers, Mecredy R. F. A., Boxwell and Sydenham, R. Warwich Regt., Bourchier R. F. A. and Fitzgerald, 18th Tiwana Lancers.

Brigadier-General Beatson, Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops, has proceeded to Bhopal, where Her Highness the Begum is about formally to instal her second son as Commander-in-Chief of her I. S. Regiment.

Captain Drummond, Aide-de-Camp to Sir Charles Rivaz, has proceeded on ninety days' privilege leave. Lieutenant Butler, 41st Battery, R. F. A., is acting for him.

Arrivals Sept. 15.—Cullen, Capt., Beng., S. and T. Corps, from leave from England.

Stisted, Major, Punj., 1st Sotn, L.I. from leave from England.

Bateson, Lt. Punj., R. A., on leave, from Bannu.

Departures Sept. 15.—Bowler, Lt., Punj., Wilts. Regt., on leave to England.

Whiffin, Major, Beng., 13th Lancers, from leave to Saugor.

THE NASIK GOLF WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, Sept. 14.

I think I ought to be given a post in the Meteorological Department. When I arrived at Nasik last Saturday the place was as dry and as hard as the proverbial brick, but I confidently prophesied rain, in spite of the clear sky which then prevailed. For we never yet, so far as my memory goes, have had a Golf week without rain, and it seems quite likely, pace Mr. Sutcliffe, that the rainfall, on the Deccan at all events, is greatly affected by the number of golf balls that parade the Nasik links. It rained hard on Saturday night and all to-day it has been coming down in torrents. Apart from Imperial considerations this rainfall is a perfect godsend. Had it not come, our three new golf greens on which much time and money have been spent—thanks to our Captain and Hon. Secretary—would have been ruined. As it is, they are, though somewhat yellow, by no means bad; and we have moreover been saved from the shame of playing our Annual Tournament on browns instead of on greens.

Nasik is full up with visitors. The six rooms at the new Club House have had to accommodate, like Railway carriages at holiday time rather more than their normal, and the houses of all the Nasik residents are full to overflowing. In fact we are going to have a big meeting. One or two well-known players are missing, but most of the keen golfers on this side of India have arrived and several new players of good quality have come from afar to try Nasik links for the first time.

Thus far it doesn't seem likely that any of the new players will top those who have already earned laurels over this links. Major Anderson and Mr. Peehey are left to fight out the final for the Club Cup, and in the Handicap Foursomes Colonel Onslow and Major Young seem likely to repeat their success of last year—though as regards this latter event, I am prophesying somewhat early. Among the ladies Mrs. R. F. Anderson seems sure to repeat her victories of last year, she having already put in the excellent score of 78 for the Silver Medal, and won the first day's scratch prize competition.

The medal Handicaps on the first day did not bring out any very good scores, barring those of the winners, Messrs. Elliott and Miller, with nett scores of 82 and 83 respectively. In the Cup qualifying competition on Tuesday, Major Anderson returned an excellent card of 82 which should put him fairly safe for the Club's Silver Medal. Other scores were only moderate. The final and the Club Cup and Captain Leman's Cup should have been played this afternoon, but rain has stopped all play. I forgot to say that Mr. Durnford and Mr. Thubron are the finalists for the latter Cup.

In my next I will send you some particulars of these two matches.

NASIK, September 15.

Rain fell all night, but as the weather this morning looked a little brighter, it was decided, about 8 o'clock, to play off the first round of the Handicap Foursomes. Showers fell at intervals.

In the Handicap Foursomes, Campbell and Bedwell beat Williams and Gardner, 4 up and 4 to play; Northcott and Bryne won from Stewart and Luck, 3 up and 2 to play; Symington and Jones went down to Millett and Elliott, 2 and one to play; Onslow and Young beat Meade and Heaton, 2 and one; Cameron and Millar won from Roberts and Cresswell, 5 and 4; Haslope and Duxbury beat Scott and Osmaston, 2 and 1; Thubron and Shoubridge being a bye.

In the Scratch Foursomes, Fry and Anderson beat Greig and Gray, 3 and 1; and Griffith and Plunket won from Stewart and Butler, 3 and 2 to play.

For Captain Leman's Cup, Durnford and Thubron tied, and, on playing off, Thubron was victor, one up.

In the entries in the Ladies' competition for Mr. Heaton's prize, Miss Hutchinson beat Miss Manwaring, one up; Mrs. Northcott won from Miss Mitchell, 4 and 3 to play Mrs. Anderson beat Mrs Luck, 1 up and Miss Willis beat Miss Hutchinson, 4 up and 2 to play.

THE TRANSPORT ASSAYE.

TO ARRIVE IN OCTOBER WITH DRAFTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, September 15.

The following drafts have embarked on the hired Transport Assaye arriving at Bombay about 1st October in addition to 593 non-commissioned officers and men of the 13th Hussars:—4th Hussars, 68, 2nd Yorkshire Regiment 179; 1st York and Lancaster Regiment 108; and 1st Lincolnshire Regiment 62 non-commissioned officers and men.

ENTERIC AT SIMLA.

Most of the enteric patients in Simla are now convalescent. The only death has been that of Frank Cartland, one of the Bishop Cotton School Boys.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

It is understood that Major Roberts I.M.S., becomes Secretary to the Director General of the Indian Medical Service vice Major Leslie appointed special Sanitary Commissioner. Captain James succeeds Major Roberts as statistical officer.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Practice for the Durand Football Tournament is in full swing at Annandale. The Fusiliers and the Black Watch are now the favourites for the Cup.

RAIN IN THE DECCAN.

POONA, Sept 15.

Heavy rain has fallen at Sheelbal, Rudchi, Londa, Castle Rock, Marmagoa, Bijapur and light showers at Dharwar, Hubli and several stations of the Southern Mahratta Railway line. Crops which were dying have now revived and there is no sign of famine. There has been a break in the rain at Poona to-day and fine weather is prevailing.

According to a Laffan message from New York the officials of the Treasury Department declare that a large proportion of Scotch whisky is dangerously adulterated, and in point of inferiority may be classed with the German sausage. Rigid restrictions are promised immediately.

It is reported from Heidelberg that a number of ancient wall paintings have been discovered in the Sylvester Chapel at Goldbach, near Uberlingen. They represent scenes from the life of Christ, and are supposed to have been painted by Reichenau monks in the Carlovingian period. A well-known archæologist is investigating the matter.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

A third Bank Holiday allowed of two more games being wiped off the slate in connection with the Tournament, and both of them proved highly interesting, as the teams pitted against each other were of about the same calibre, although the Scots came away victors by rather a large margin. Their passing, however, was quite of a superior order, the ball almost in all cases being well kept down and thereby preventing much of that loose play which is to be noticed when the players indulge in high shooting, practically on a windy day when the ball is sure to swerve and spoil the intended combination. The second game was not only a fast one from start to finish, but it was a capital exposition of football. Both sides knew just where to attack and the game was fairly balanced thereby. Towards the close it afforded the greatest excitement to the large concourse of spectators, for both goals were hotly attacked down to the call of time, and victory might at any moment have rested with either side, but the piping of the Referee's whistle found the teams retiring to fight out the contest once again this morning.

ROYAL SCOTS vs. R. G. A. COLABA.

The Artillery, defending the Bandstand ends opened the attack, and Keys almost immediately dodged well through his opponents and brought the ball in dangerous proximity to the Scots' goal where he centred, and Bryce rushed out of his position in the nick of time and saved. Continuing the attack, the Artillery gave the Scots' backs a busy time of it. Pulling themselves together the Scots gradually put the Artillery on the defensive. MacMillan's final kick went wide. From the goal kick Kennaway took up to midfield whence it was taken back in front of the Artillery goal, where Webber found an opening and shot, scoring the first goal of the evening. Resuming, the Scots continued the attack and another exciting skirmish in the R. A. "25" followed, but nothing resulted, the sphere landing wide of the posts. The goal kick once more changed the venue of hostilities. Up and down play now became the order of the day, till Roke managed to break through, but it was of no avail. The Artillery then had another rush, but with the same result, and though in one of the skirmishes the Scots' custodian had to rush out several yards to save. The Scots then again became the aggressors, but no further scoring resulted, the game standing at

ONE GOAL TO LOVE

in favour of the Scots at the interval.—On the resumption of play the Artillery got on the ball, but they were quickly relieved of it by the Scots, who, dribbling back eventually annexed their second goal sent in by Kennaway. "Off side" was claimed by the opposing side, but the appeal was not entertained. Within the next two minutes the Scots shot two more goals, but one of them was declared "off side." They stood, however, now three goals to nothing. Resuming the Artillery pulled themselves together and obtained a corner which they failed to convert, and the Scots once again put them on the defensive. "Off side" against a Scots' forward brought the game back to the Artillery half, but a few seconds later the latter pressed vigorously and finally they succeeded in notching their first goal, which dropped into the net by a miskick by a Scot back. Within the three minutes left to play, Webber shot in another goal for his side, the Royal Scots thus leaving the field victorious by the following margin:—

Royal Scots	4 Goals
R. G. A. (Colaba)..................................	1 Goal

The following were the teams:—

Royal Scots—Goal: Pte. Boyce; backs: Ptes. West and Ballantyne; half-backs: Pte. Kinnigan, Easton and Lakin; forwards: Ptes. Ross, Kennaway, Webber, MacMillan, and Hucker.

R. A. (Colaba).—Goal: Br. Hughes; backs: Brs. Eltham and Hynes; half-backs: Br. Cornish, Gr. Roke, and Gr. Powell; forwards: Sergt. Keys, Grs. Jones, Hartley, Parsons, and Smith.

Referee.—Mr. W. Nicholls.

ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS vs. EAST LANCS.

From the start the Lancs. worked up and got a shot at the Argyll goal, but it was smartly saved, the Argylls then retaliated with the same result. The East Lancs. immediately after tried again but the shot went wide. The play was retained for some time in the Argyll territory, and a most exciting skirmish ensued. After repeated attacks at goal during which the Argyll goal-keeper's mettle was severely tested, a corner resulted. Tables were once again turned, but the attack did not last long. From a scrimmage in front of the Argyll goal, the custodian saved, but a low quick return from the right wing found the net. The Lancs. continued to keep their opponents on the defensive for some time, till eventually Ballantyne broke away from an opening. Nearing the Lancs. goal he was dispossessed, and the war carried to midfield. The Lancs. rushed again, but Wallace saved in the nick of time, and reversing the order again Pallock shot in from a pass from the right wing and equalised matters. Yet another attack followed immediately by the Argylls, but a foul against one of their forwards altered the state of affairs, but only for a time, and the war was brought to midfield when the half-time whistle was piped, with

THE SCORE EQUAL.

Changing ends the Lancs. kicked off and worked the sphere near the Argyll goal, whence it was quickly returned. Ballantyne now gaining advantage of an opening broke away, but near the Lancs. "25" line he was fouled. The "free" put the Lancs. to better advantage once again. A foul, however, against them turned the tables, and the Lancs. fell back, but soon took up again and Coupe tried a long shot, but missed the net. The Highlanders pressed from the goal kick and finally shot what would have been the winning goal, had it not been declared "off-side." Even play followed for a time, till Lapsley relieved the monotony and fast dribbling down would have scored, but for the custodian's timely save. The ball was at this stage sent into touch several times. Some lively play ensued on the part of the forwards of both teams, till Hogg got possession and passing to the wing, a good shot was made, but the custodian again quite actively cleared. A few more attacks were made on both sides, but without further scoring, and the match ended in a tie.

A. and S Highlanders..............................	1 Goal
East Lancs	1 Goal

The tie will be replayed at 6 o'clock this morning.

Teams:—

A. and S. Highlanders.—Goal: Pte. Mullen; Backs: Ptes. Wallace and Ballantyne: half-backs Ptes. Maclean, Lapsley and Mowatt; Forwards: Ptes. Pollock, Quinn, Hogg, Flemingand Maclay.

East Lancs.—Goal: Corpl. Carefoot; Backs: Ptes. Gregson and Smallwood; Half-backs: Hubbersty, Pte. Bryce, and Corpl. Hartley; Forwards: Pte. Walsh, Pte. Booth, Corpl. Coupe, Pte. Hearne and Pte. Ainsworth.

Referee—Mr. W. R. Coningham.

THIS AFTERNOON'S GAME.

The game this eveing will be between the Shropshires, who beat the Middlesex in the second game of the Tournament, and the Parel Gymkhana.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., on return to duty, becomes Assistant Collector, Kanara.

Mr. J. A. G. Wales, M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., on relief, is appointed Assistant Collector, Thana.

Mr. Cecil L. Burns, Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Miss A. M. Benson, M.D., First Physician, Pestonji Hormasji Kama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, has been allowed extension of furlough on private affairs up to 28th November.

Mr. H. Wray, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed, to act as Executive Engineer, Khandesh District.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

The Lourdes Pilgrimage.

BURGLARY AS A FINE ART.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

PARIS, August 26.

There is no sadder picture in the world at this moment than the spectacle presented by the crowds of pilgrims at the Orleans Station, whence "the white train" carries its maimed, halt, and blind for cure at miracle-working Lourdes. These pilgrim trains always are painted white. The pilgrims are now starting by thousands. Four long trains have already left. Three others are just now in preparation. To see the platforms at the Orleans Station you might fancy that all the hospitals had disgorged there their afflicated inmates. And such sufferings borne, however, with a gentle resignation. For the universal expression on the faces of those crowds of sufferers is one of hope. The travellers to miraculous Lourdes—whether for cure or simply for adoration—come from all ranks of the population. A great many of them are peasants and labourers and fisher folk from Brittany. There are workmen from the towns—though they appear to be far fewer than the peasant people. There are prosperous bourgeois people—hundreds upon hundreds of them. And often you may detect a lady of the highest social rank—by her manners and speech, facial expression, and personal bearing.

Cripples there are among these pilgrims, scores of them. And people suffering from partial or total blindness. And victims of hideous skin diseases. And people in the last stages of consumption. Some also, afflicted by a general atrophy, too weak to walk unaided, even now on the brink of the grave. In the "white train" there are one or two ambulance waggons. Members of the ambulance corps move about in the crowd: they are known by their badge. The doctors of the "white train," each with his red cross on his coat, are giving directions, or gossiping, cheerily, with their patients. The sight is one to make the angels weep. They are all so patient; they all seem so hopeful. The sisters who attend to them are veritable angels of mercy. Here you may see one of these gentle women adjusting the bandages on the horrible sores of some human wreck; there, caressing a wailing infant born with an inherited curse upon it. "Courage. The Virgin of Lourdes will be moved by your tears, will answer your prayers. She has made the lame walk, and restored sight to the blind." And the "white train" steams slowly away, while the music of the hymns sung by its great company of believers rises above the roar and the din of the traffic.

The neatest bit of villainy known in Paris during the last seventeen years in the burglary line has just been perpetrated in M. Lepee-Esmelin's well-known establishment in the Boulevard des Capucines. M. Lepee-Esmelin was also the victim of the feat of seventeen years ago which robbed him of 350,000 francs' worth of jewellery. He estimates his present loss at 150,000 francs total, half a million, otherwise £20,000. But M. Lepee-Esmelin is a philosopher. If, he says, the burglars had gone to my other shop (in the Boulevard des Italiens) they could easily have taken thirty-five thousand pounds' worth. So he is not quite so badly off as he might have been. But he is also practical—which all philosophers are not. For this time his property is insured. It was not so seventeen years ago, and he lost every centime. The trick was wonderfully simple. The floor over M. Lepee-Esmelin's (which, of course, is the ground floor, was to let. The director of a wine company, a prosperous, solid, honest-looking gentleman, called to see it. The rent was high, but the director made no difficulty about that; he wanted a central position. It needs repairs, said he. But the owner would not spend a sou upon repairs. Well, said the director, we shall not quarrel about that. My company will see to them. And I shall call to-morrow with my architect. Which he did. And the director and the architect, accompanied by the concierge, took plans of the flat at their leisure. The concierge was called away to see a visitor. That was part of the game. And during the concierge's absence the architect and the director took an impression of the door locks, got hold of the electrical alarm apparatus, and rendered it innocuous. When M. Lepee-Esmelin's assistant opened the premises in the morning he saw a hole in the ceilling and on the floor heaps of gold and silver watches and other things not worth taking and he found the jewels gone. The size of the hole in the ceiling proved that the rogues must have had an exceptionally thin partner.

As far as differences between masters and men are concerned, Marseilles is at this moment and has been for the last four years the most quarrelsome town in France. Since 1901 dockers' strikes and sailors' strikes have been the order of the day here. The seamen's "Red" Union is the original organization. It has led particular stress on the "right to strike" a comparatively new right in this country. The unsyndicated seamen however feeling the pinch of hunger have formed themselves into an "Independent" Union known as the "Yellow" Syndicate. They are regarded by the Reds as the equivalent of men who in England would be designated blacklegs. The Yellow watchword is not the right to strike—"droit a la greve"—but the right to labour—"droit au travail." There is no doubt that the prosperity of the great southern seaport of France is seriously threatened. The present strike is one of the most formidable that have ever taken place in Marseilles and is extending day by day not only in the town itself, but to other ports on the Mediterranean coast. "And Genoa," say the French masters, "is profiting by our disasters."

Up till Wednesday night the number on strike at Marseilles was very nearly twelve thousand—counting dockers, seamen, carters, and others. The dockers, strictly so called, are a little over six thousand—I mean those on strike. To the very great credit of this host of strikers, no disorder takes place. The guards who patrol the quays have nothing to do. To prevent interruption of the postal service, seven vessels from the naval squadron on the Toulon station have been requisitioned. These will carry mails to and from Northern Africa, Corsica, and other places within comparatively easy reach. But for the postal service to China and the Far East recourse will be had to the English P. and O. Company and other foreign lines. It is feared that if the strike lasts the oil, soap, flour, and sugar industries of Marseilles may suffer irretrievably. News from Ajacio states that tourists in the interior are hurrying back to port, fearing, should the strike continue, and the steamers be stopped, that they may be stranded on that beautiful island indefinitely.

Already is Paris beginning to worship the rising sun. Sir Francis Bertie, who, it is taken for granted will be the next occupant of the palatial residence in the Faubourg St. Honore, is described as exceptionally well qualified, by historical association, as well as by political experience and personal qualifications for the post of British Ambassador in Paris. Sir Francis Bertie, who was appointed to the Embassy in Rome as recently as November last, has an hereditary interest, so to speak, in No. 39, Rue du Faubourg St. Honore. For Lady Bertie is the daughter of Lord Cowley, who was British Ambassador here during the eventful years from 1852 to 1867, Lord Cowley exercised great influence in the Anglo-French commercial negotiations of the period, and must be regarded, with Richard Cobden, as one of the original authors of the "Entente" which "Edward the Peacemaker" has strengthened and in which the worlds peace has its firmest basis. No effort which the new Ambassador can make to perpetuate and extend this noble tradition of peace will be lost upon the French Government and people.

There are a thousand fewer horses this year in Paris than there were last. The automobile is the cause. The gradual disappearance of the horse from the streets of Paris is a certainty. Until now the diminution has been chiefly confined to carriage horses of the more expensive class. The number of riding horses seems to be stationary. For, after all, neither the "auto" nor the "bike" can beat the saddle for healthful, delightful exercise. This year's falling off is larger than it seems, for we must take into account the steady increase of the population of the capital. Cabby's occupation does not, just yet, show signs of going. Nor is the "auto" superseding, to any appreciable extent, the heavy draught horse. The next step in mechanical traction will be the invention of strong and cheap automobile hackney carriages and traffic waggons.

The "Temps" publishes a long account of an interview its Tokio correspondent has had with M. Kurino, ex-Japanese Minister in St. Petersburg. M. Kurino said that, personally strengthened by the support of the Mikado, who was of his opinion, he had done everything possible to avert the war. What had happened would, he said, not have occurred had he had only to deal with Count Lamsdorff. It was apparently Admiral Alexeieff who spoilt the whole business. In this connection M. Kurino took the opportunity of deploring the fact that the military party in Russia had such great influence in foreign affairs. The correspondent adds that M. Kurino, as well as the Marquis Ito, is evidently much preoccupied with the war. He thoroughly realises the terrible difficulties which will present themselves should the war last for any length of time, which now seems almost inevitable. The two adversaries have underrated each other. Both seem to regret having come to blows. They fear that after a long struggle, from which both would emerge extremely weakened, they may be at the mercy of some other Power, which will profit by the war. "Oh, if Russia had but known what Japan really is!" said M. Kurino.

M. Kurino asked what M. Delcasse thought of the war. The correspondent replied that he did not know. Not obtaining any further answer to this question, M. Kurino exclaimed, "Is not the yellow peril a ridiculous invention?" The correspondent then put some questions to the ex-Minister upon the subject of China. M. Kurino admitted that though the Peking Court was somewhat pro-Japanese, the Chinese people would never follow Japan. "He spoke perhaps the truth," remarks the correspondent; "but it went against the grain. In reality the ambition of the Japanese is without limits. They wish, after having strengthened the other Asiatic peoples after having proved to them that it is possible to fight with success against Europeans, to put themselves at the head of a movement for the regeneration of Asia. It is for this reason that many Japanese statesmen regret that a Russo-Japanese alliance was not concluded, with, however, the mental reservation that Japan would have expelled the Russians if the latter had not become sufficiently Asiatised."

Lord Rosebery's declarations on the subject of the Anglo-French Agreement have occasioned much comment in the French press. The "Temps" gives expression to the general sentiment as follows:—"It is not for us to decide whether the concessions made by England in Morocco balance the concessions we made England in Egypt. We may be allowed, however, to express astonishment that a former Minister of Foreign Affairs and an ex-Premier should proclaim his satisfaction at the rapprochement between France and England and yet at the same time admit his apprehensions of future complications arising from the very instrument which assures and ratifies the bond of friendship between the two countries, But if the Convention of Aprill last was simply to record a hard-driven bargain, we can triumphantly point to Lord Rosebery's declaration as a proof that we had the best of the deal. Above all, the agreement is an instrument of mutual accord and give and take. That is where we join our British confreres in regretting the intemperate language of Lord Rosebery.

WEST AFRICAN NEGROLAND.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Yet, as the irony of fate would have it, this is what Europe has endeavoured for upwards of three hundred years to do in West Africa. Two events which happened almost simultaneously determined the fate of Africa in this respect. The passage of the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by the Portuguese in 1497. The Moors were driven from Granada by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1502. The long and brilliant supremacy of Arab civilisation came to an end in Europe almost at the same moment that the navigation of the Atlantic became common. The Moors, driven back as infidels into Africa with every Christian hand against them closed the land avenues of intercourse which for so many centuries had remained open with Negroland and the Christian Powers opened at the same time the avenues of approach by sea.

But the approach by sea lay through, and only through the mangrove swamps the malarial climate, and the pagan belt of the southern and western coasts. The obstacles proved insuperable and modern civilisation has never penetrated to the territories occupied by the higher races. They cut off from outer intercourse with the world, thrown back upon themselves and the decadent Moors, lost their progressive life and became in their turn decadent. Yet though fallen from their former glory they are still the finest native peoples of West Africa. They are naturally agricultural, commercial and industrial and the first general conclusion which can be drawn from the study of the past is that we should break now for ever from the old police of sitting inactive on the southern edge of the slave belt and instead pass boldly in to make our home and to spread our influence among the higher races of the interior.

CRISPI'S COMPANION.

DEATH OF A REMARKABLE WOMAN IN ROME.

Rosalia Montmasson, the companion of Crispi in his early wanderings, has just died in Rome at the age of eighty-one.

She had a remarkable career. Her father was a sexton and the only education she received was in the duties of a household. When thirty-one years of age, while employed in laundry work in the prison of Palazzo Madama Turin she met among the political prisoners the man who was to be several times Prime Minister of Italy, Francesco Crispi.

A strong affection sprang up between them and when Crispi was released and went into exile Rosalia followed him, first to Genoa and then to Malta. It was in Malta, while struggling with poverty that Crispi resolved to legalise their union and a Jesuit priest performed the ceremony.

Called by his fellow-exiles to London, Crispi was accompanied by his wife, who, gifted with great talent, acted as intermediary between the Italian refugees and Mazzini.

In Garibaldi's daring feat, which made Sicily and the whole of the south part of the new Italy, Rosalia was still with Crispi. She was present at all the actions fought and at the end of the campaign was decorated with a diamond star.

Then began Crispi's rapid ascent but his faithful companion who had bravely faced poverty and dangers proved unequal to the new prosperity.

She became strange in her ways, developed a taste for costly ridiculous dresses and began to show an inordinate love for animals.

Dozens of dogs, cats, birds, and animals of all kinds invaded the apartments of the no longer happy pair, and it is said that Crispi's slumbers were often disturbed by the colony of white mice Rosalia would keep.

One day the crisis came. Returning home after delivering a great speech at the Chamber, Crispi found six new green dresses flying about the rooms, and dragging them about were the numerous pets of Rosalia. He left the house, never to return.

Crispi married again in 1870, and was charged with bigamy, but the Courts held that his first marriage was not valid. He allowed Rosalia an annuity and successive Governments helped her up to the time of her death.

ROMANTIC STORY OF A £75,000 FORTUNE.

Three years ago Albert Winter, son of a North Shields billposter, sailed for Melbourne, and afterwards went to New Zealand, where he worked in the mines at Grannity Creek near West Port. His relatives heard from him for the first time since his departure only a month ago. His mother has now received a letter from him in which he said he was coming home with £75,000. He had, it appears, stopped at the edge of a creek in the Mokihjuni district and picked up a stone to throw at a wood pigeon. Something in the stone attracted his attention, and examining it closely, he found that it was gold-bearing quartz. Without loss of time Winter took out miners' rights, and then with a mate pegged out his claim. Subsequently he sold his interest for £75,000, and with this he is now on his way to his native town.

DISPUTED COTTON TRANSACTION.

At the Bombay Small Causes Court, Mr. Rustomji Merwanjee Patel, Acting Chief Judge, heard a suit in which Mr. Prier De Saone and another of Messrs. Prier De Saone and Company, claimed to recover from Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Maganla Thakoredas and Ramdas Narandas, all carrying on business jointly as Narandas Rajaram and Company, the sum of Rs. 1,081-4-0, being the amount of difference payable on one hundred bales of new western cotton sold under a contract dated the 2nd June 1904. Mr. Kawasji F. Setna, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Billiomoria, pleader, represented the defendants.

The case for the plaintiffs was that by a contract in writing dated the 2nd June last, the defendants agreed to buy of them one hundred bales of good new western cotton at Rs. 253 per candy deliverable from the 15th and 25th June last under certain terms and conditions mentioned in the contract and subject to all the rules and regulations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association. About the due date the plaintiffs had the goods ready for delivery and on the 15th June forwarded to the defendants a delivery order to enable them to receive delivery as required by the rules of the Association. The defendants endorsed the delivery order to their buyers Messrs. Braul and Company. The cotton was subsequently surveyed on the application of the defendants and their buyers on the 17th June under rule 18 of the Association rules, when the arbitrators made an award of Rs. 5-5-0, per candy for inferiority of quality against the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs appealed against the award within the proper time as required by the rules of the Association. The appeal was not held until the 5th July as the defendants and their buyers disputed the plaintiffs' right to claim the same, the dispute being eventually decided in plaintiffs' favour, after a reference under rule 23. On appeal the original award was confirmed on the 5th July. The award for inferiortiy being in excess of Rs 5 per candy, the defendants and their buyers acting under rule 22 elected to reject the cotton and to invoice back the same to the plaintiffs at Rs. 242 per candy which was the rate fixed for the 18th June. The plaintiffs submitted that the defendants and their buyers having elected to invoice back the cotton to the plaintiffs, they could do so under rule 27 only at the rate of Rs. 228, which was quoted by the Association for the 5th July 1904, when the plaintiffs' appeal was finally decided. The cotton being invoiced back to the plaintiffs, the sum of Rs. 1,181-4-0 had become payable by the defendants to the plaintiffs, the same being the difference in prices on the one hundred bales, namely Rs. 253, the rate at which the defendants had agreed to buy of the plaintiffs and the rate of Rs. 228 per candy ruling on the 5th July, after deducting discount at five and a half per cent.

The issues raised on behalf of the defendants were: (1) Did the plaintiffs ever give the notice to the defendants of the appeal in proper time? (2) Whether the notice of appeal, if any, given after the defendants or their buyers had exercised their right of rejecting the goods offered under their contract was of any avail?: (3) Whether the action of the Association in proceeding under rule 23 in allowing the appeal was ultra vires and irregular? (4) Did the defendants ever invoice back the cotton to the plaintiffs, or whether they were bound to invoice it back under the rules? (5) Was that invoicing back of any practical effect when no property had passed to the defendants? (6) Whether the plaintiffs could maintain the action, the default being their own? (7) Whether the plaintiffs were not bound to state in the plaint that they had performed the contract in its entirety or were able to perform it (8) Of what day should market rate be taken, if the plaintiffs were at all entitled to any damage?

The evidence in the case having been recorded, his Honour reserved judgment.

HIGH COURT.—September 16.

Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty.

For Judgment.

1317—Bickrell M and R—Paul Beir and another vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff.

1223—Bhaishanker K and G—The Ahmedabad advance S and W Co vs Laxmi Shanker Dia Shanker and another—K B Mehta and Pestonjee R and K

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

For Judgment

335—Thakurdas and Co—The Indian Manufacturing Co Ld vs Laljee Veerjee—Chitnis and M

1338—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation for the city of Bombay vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—J C G Bowen.

1305—Mansuklal J and H—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Gangabai widow and others—Little and Co M J and H and C L Owen

1339—Nadirshaw and T—Ochawram Nanabhai Haridas vs Dolatram Jamiatram Nanabhai—Dikshit D and S.

1341—Payne and Co—The Badische Anilure and Soda Fabric vs Farben Bayer and Co Limited—Crawford and Co.

1342—Nanu H and Co—Vithaldas Canji vs Haridas Canji and others—Little and Co.

4345—Little and Co—Shaw Wallace and Coys Gordhundas Khatao and another—Craigie L and O.

1348—Thakurdas and Co—Bai Motivahu alias Nanabai vs Purshotam Dayal and another—Crawford B and Co.

1349—Ardeser H D and Co—Gordhundas Radhakisson vs Sukhanand Gormukhrai and others.

1350—B Rangavaya Wagboji Kuverji and another vs Camaji Bomonji Cama and another—Ardesir H D and Co.

1352—Payne and Co—Ramanlal Gordhundas Gujjar vs Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gujjar Bicknell M and M.

Before The Hon'ble, Mr Justice B. Tyabjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial cause.

386-04—Payne and G—Mohunlal Hurpatrai vs Tarachand Lakmandas and another—Karga and P—For trial of an issue.

131—M B Chothia—Peerbhoy Cassam vs Jafferbhoy Hassunbhoy and others—Mulla and M.

712-03—Muljee D and K—Ramkissondas Balkissondas and another—Payne and Co—Commercial Cause.

Long Causes.

391-01—Motilal and Tricumdas Purshotam and others vs Laldas Atmaram—Tyabji D and Co.

569-04—Crawford B and Co—Ferdinand Spinner and another vs Meghraj Gungabux—Wadia and Co

502-03—Tyabji D and Co—Moosabhai Mahomed Sajun and another vs Yacoob Mahomed and another—Tyabji and Co—Nanu H and Co—Part heard.

704-02—Balkrishna V N K—For pauper Fatmaboo widow and others vs N C Malbodoorn—In person Indian G and Co—Part heard.

365-04—Edgelow G and W—Shapurjee Sorabjee Dubash vs Sorabjee Rustamjee Subedar—Ardeshir H D and Co for trial of issue

590-02—Tyabji e D and Co—Cassumally Jafferbhoy vs Kulsunbai widow and others—Payne and Co Ardesir H D and Co D and D and M J and M.

577-99—Malvi H and M—Bijbath Gowaldas and others Hiralal Sadaram and others—Bicknell M and M.

POONA RACES.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING SATURDAY SEPT. 17 HANDICAPS.

The Sandown Stakes—6 furlongs—Tubal Cain 10-4, Blue Blood 9 13, Dulcimer 9 8, Harpist 9 4, Adelaide, 9 1, Kingston 9 0, Springbock 8 11, Epitome 8 10, Carreswick 8 7 Carbarton 8 5, Childs Guide [illegible] 8, Glen Albyn 8 [illegible] 11 8 0, Apology 7 13, W[illegible] 7 1[illegible], [illegible] 7 0, Roscommon 7 1, Miss [illegible], Nancy [illegible], Overture 6 2 [illegible] Ro [illegible] 0

The Tallyho Plate—[illegible] Plere 10 [illegible], Gnulic [illegible] Daroji 10 [illegible], Mcroney 10 1 [illegible] 9 8 Fetzeros 9 6, Rapid Rhone [illegible] Musketeer 9 0.

The Consolation Stakes—Gallant 10 3, Ranjee 9 1, Achilles 9 7, Precious [illegible] 0 Connaught 8 1[illegible], Adonis 8 11, Borderer 8 4, Kour Sahib [illegible] Arab Maid 8 [illegible] masher 8 [illegible], St Gatien 7 12, Turn of [illegible] 7 10, Skylark [illegible] Badhur 7 [illegible] Faithful 7 2, Random 7 [illegible] Champion 6 1[illegible] Blood 6 13, Toby 6 11, Selim 6 10, [illegible] 6 8, Regul[illegible] Duldul 6 [illegible] Erhan 6 9. Two top weights not accepting weights to be raised 3lbs

The [illegible] Handicap—1 1-2 mile.

Patricia 11 13 [illegible] 1[illegible], Mirage 9 5, Rin man II 8 [illegible] Ding 7

The [illegible] Nursery Handicap—5 furlongs.

Delerjung 9 1[illegible], [illegible] 9 3, Zeriff 9 [illegible] Random [illegible] Sing[illegible], Young Gazette 8 3, Black Prince 8 2, Redlips 8 1, Umoar 8 0, Perfector 7 13, Calcutta 7 12, Sahoon 7 10, Rightful 7 8, Claverman 7 7[illegible], William Rufus 7 6, Gendarme 7 4, Swazi 7 3, Curragh 7 0, Superior 6 13 Shirazi 6 8, Defiance 6 7, Akyab 6 5. Top weight not weights to be raised 4lbs.

The 2nd Nursery Handicap—5 furlongs.

Hopeful 9 8, False start 8 12, Sugger 8 10, Kismat 8 5, Arab Maid 8 3, Red 8 2, Grand Slam 8 1, Result 7 11, Suizar 7 8, Kazman 7 7, Sharayoon 7 6, Medina 7 4, Kazin Pashn 7 3, Lachi 7 1, Young Masumma 6 12. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Tallyho Plate—Rapid Rhone and Fetzeros.

The Sandown Stakes—Carburton, Epitome and Roscommon

The Consolation Stakes—Achilles, St Gatieu, Precious, Kour Saheb, Gallant, Adores, Connaught, Faithful.

The 2nd Nursery Handicap—Red.

The 1st Nursery Handicap—Yerbo.

Private letters from the National Antarctic Relief ship the "Morning" show that that vessel arrived at Port Stanley, in the Falkland Islands on Sunday July 17, after a fine weather passage round Cape Horn, but with a high-pressure cylinder cracked, and minus a cook and one steward who did not proceed in the ship from Lyttelton. Some time was taken up in coaling the "Morning," and apparently she left the Falkland Islands about July 29. She is expected to arrive at Plymouth about September 29.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

PALMISTRY.

ITS ORIGIN AND PHILOSOPHY.

Whether "Keiro" and "Yoga" have been engaged in any practices which are contrary to law is a question still sub judice, and therefore not open to comment. But it may be interesting at the present juncture to inquire what is the theory of the "science" which these gentlemen are understood to profess. Alexandre Dumas, fils, was of opinion that "La Chiromancie sera un jour le grammaire de l'organization humaine;" and both in France and in England some of its exponents seem to believe that day has arrived.

When the art of palmistry was first formulated into a system is a matter of uncertainty. It is said that Aristotle, when travelling in Egypt, found an Arabic treatise on the science of the hand graven in letters of gold upon an altar dedicated to Hermes, and that he sent it to Alexander, as being a study worthy the attention of the most learned savants of the conqueror of the world. Some say that the MS. of a very early Latin translation of this valuable work is now preserved in our British Museum; but, however that may be, it is at least certain that one of the earliest books ever printed was a treatise on this subject—namely, "Die Kunst Ciromantia," by Johann Hartlieb, which appeared at Augsburg in 1475. And there is no doubt that palmistry, or cheiromancy, or "cheirosophy," as its modern professors prefer to call it, was at some time or other evolved out of judicial astrology. Mr. Heron-Allen, who is a sort of high-priest of the cult, and who published an elaborate monograph on it a few years ago, would apparently like to deny its astrologic paternity; but that being out of the question, he bravely takes the bull by the horns, and argues that, since the undulatory theory of light and the existence of an illimitable ether are now firmly established "it is not in any way absurd to study the atmospheric, the meteorologic, or (if you will have it so) the astrologic conditions under which a man is born." At the same time, he himself inclines to the position of what he calls a "physiological cheiromant," i.e., one who holds that the tendencies of a man's nature are the result of his ante-natal and ancestral circumstances, and that it is these which mould the formation of his hands.

CLAIMS TO BE A "SCIENCE."

The old palmistry, he says, was an art; the new cheirosophy is a science. But so far as we can gather the sum and substance of his argument, which runs to nearly a hundred pages on this point, is no more than as follows: No two pairs of hands are alike; there is quite as much diversity among them as among faces. Now, from the paw of a dog you can tell what sort of a chase he will be most useful for; from the shape of a horse's hoof you can tell his breed; from a chance fragment of bone a zoologist can even reconstruct an entire animal. Why, therefore, should we not be able to "reconstruct," so to speak, the entire man, psychologically as well as anatomically, from a mere examination of his hand? Why we should not be able to would involve a long argument; but we confess it does not appear to be even prima facie evident why we should. In fact, one might almost as well ask, Why should we not be able to "reconstruct" the biography of an entirely unknown persons from a series of unanswered questions in "Notes and Queries"?

THE SECRET OF PROPHECY.

Moreover, our cheirosophist by no means limits himself to this quite sufficiently difficult, "reconstruction." For he tells us that, just as the astronomer in his observatory may predict a storm and thus perhaps save valuable lives, so the cheirosophist by looking at a person's hand may detect some maleficent tendency, which if the subject take due warning may be similarly escaped. And by way of example, he asks, "Who shall deny that the germs of a future disease produce certain effects upon the nerve fluid, which direct the manner in which it works in the arrangement of the tactile corpuscles to produce the lines in our hands?" But the obvious answer to such a question is that it is not our business to deny, but his to prove that it does do so. Anticipations and prophecies however are the commonplaces of the cheirosophist; and inter alia, Mr. Heron-Allen propounds the following highly curious and particularly puzzling problem, The whole question of prediction, he tells us, depends upon whether the future is the result of the present, or whether it exists here and now. If the future "only comes into actual existence as the time comes round" it must now be in process of manufacture by the present, And in that case (as the reader may be rather astonished to learn) the task of the prophetical cheirosophist is a comparatively easy one. But if, on the other hand, the future is pre-existent—if, for instance, "the middle of next week actually exists at the present moment—then his task is a more complicated one.

A MAP OF THE HAND.

What, then, is the modus operandi by which all these wonders may be performed? Mr. Heron-Allen provides us with a map of the hand, in which that useful member is divided into twenty or more distinctive parts, of which the following are the most prominent: The Thumb is consecrated to Venus, and the base, or "ball," of it is known as the Mount of Venus; the first finger belongs to Jupiter, the second to Saturn, the third to Apollo or the Sun, and the fourth to Mercury. There being no more fingers to spare for Mars and the Moon, they have to be content with a "Mount" apiece. Then there are a variety of lines, known as the Line of Life, the Line of the Head, the Line of the Heart, the Line of Fortune, and so forth. Why Neptune and Uranus are left out in the cold we cannot guess; but it is the first principle of cheirosophy, as it was of judicial astrology, that the other members of the solar system each have a finger in the control of our little lives. But to discover the extent of each planet's influence is a matter of somewhat complicated calculation; and, when the neophyte has mastered, by aid of his map, the geography of the hand, his difficulties, instead of being at an end are only just about to begin. For, although the mount which happens to be the highest on the hand gives the keynote to the owner's character, it has to be borne in mind that all the mounts according to their size, modify one another's action; that the indications afforded by any particular mount may be not only modified but entirely annulled by the appearance of certain lines upon it or in its immediate vicinity; and, moreover, that the general influence of any mount may be good or bad according to various other accompaniments.

THE ORIGIN OF THE NAMES.

But now, if it should occur to the reader to ask how these various parts and lines of the hand came to be named after certain of the planets, and how it was ascertained that they are indications of the qualities attributed to them, we regret to say that, neither in Mr. Heron-Allen's book, nor in any other manual of cheirosophy with which we happen to be acquainted, will he find an answer to these questions And yet the answer can be given in a very few words In the first place, it was a mere astrologer's fancy to distribute the names of certain old Roman deities among the planets. Then the planets were, as fancifully supposed to possess the characters of the various gods whose names they bore. Then, when the planets were fancifully assumed to exert a particular influence on men's lives, that influence was fancifully assumed to be in accordance with the poetical characters of the gods whose names the astrologers had bestowed upon them. And then finally the cheirosophist fancifully assigned the five fingers of the human hand to five of these planetary deities. Such is the foundation of what Mr. Heron-Allen calls "an exact science."—From the "Daily News."

MIXED MARRIAGE IN NATAL.

An extraordinary marriage romance has just ended in the Natal Courts in a decree of judicial separation granted, with costs, to a European girl, who married at Durban a young and wealthy Mahommedan merchant named Paruk. The husband, in the first instance, sued for divorce. [illegible] wife, on the other hand, complained that her [illegible] instead of [illegible]sking a furnished house in a f[illegible] part of Durban, as he had promised, requ[illegible] him over his store—an unfit pl[illegible] European to reside in. She asserted th[illegible] and horse were a present to [illegible] wife also made a counter-claim, in w[illegible] complained that her husband was immoral in his conversation manners, and conduct. In the witness-box the husband said that he became acquainted with his wife through a palmist's advertisement. He met at that address his wife's mother, who promised him long life love, and riches. She asked if he would like a white wife, and then introduced her daughter, who agreed to accept him if he came to terms. These terms were a present of £200 to her father and a settlement upon her of £5,000. Ultimately he agreed to give the father £80, and to pay certain rent.

KILLED BY A MOTOR-CAR.

NOT DESTINED TO BE HANGED.

Charles Murrell, a drover, aged seventy-five, died in Colchester Hospital from injuries received through being knocked down by a motor-car.

Murrell appears to have had a stormy career. In 1851 he was sentenced at Norwich Assizes to be hanged for burglary and wounding, but the sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life, and he was liberated on licence in 1864. In the following year he was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude for sheep-stealing at Colchester, and a year after his release he committed burglary and murderously attacked two police officers who had chased him.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

It is reported from Dusseldorf that a printed book has just been discovered in the Provincial and Municipal Library there bearing the date 1484. Inside the book well-preserved leaves of parchment were found, printed on one side with fragments of the Essay by Donatus, "De Octo Partibus Orationis." The find is of extraordinary interest (says the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard"), as it is supposed to be one of the publications on which the Dutch base their claim to have invented the art of printing with cast type.

The following story is told by a correspondent of Golfing:—On July 4, I was playing a game on Lossiemouth green with a friend, whose name can be given in if desired. On going to the fourth hole (I think it was) my partner, who was using a clean ball, having played his second shot, lay on the mowed portion of the green, well clear of the whins on the right. A gull flying overhead having its attention drawn by the white object lying on the grass swooped down picked up the ball in its bill, and made off with it. My partner gave chase, and, by threatening signals succeeded in causing the bird to release its hold and drop the ball which it did into a clump of whins some twenty yards distant from the place at which it made its unusual capture.

A serious agitation has been initiated in China against the wearing of queues, and many advanced Chinamen are sacrificing their pigtails. Some time ago the movement to do away with foot binding among Chinese women met with surprising success. Now the question of men wearing their hair naturally is being earnestly disussed. Chinese historians are discovering that shaving the head was originally the badge of a conquered people. The danger in the way of reformers is that the cutting off of the pigtail has come to be regarded as an act of disloyalty.

A Capetown tailor has invented a coat that can be turned at will into a frock, morning or evening dress coat. The change is effected by the use of detachable and interchangeable skirts which are fastened to the body of the coat by an ingenious system of lacing. It is claimed that in two minutes a man can change a frock coat into a morning coat or dress coat by whipping off one pair of skirts and lacing on another, and it is impossible to distinguish the joining from an ordinary seam.

Mrs. Fyvie Mayo gives an interesting account of publisher will in the "Book Monthly"—"Mr. Biggs, or Bigg—the proprietor and, I understand, at some period the editor of the Family Herald—left £30,000, which, after provision for his wife, was distributed thus. He caused everybody in his salaried employment in any capacity down to the solitary woman servant who had discharged all the duties of his quiet household—to be paid a sum equal to all the wages they had ever received from him. He also left handsome legacies to all his literary contributers—at rates proportionate to the length and amount of their help. These he must have reckoned liberally, for an recollect it was stated that a certain young University man who had contributed few sets of verses to the Family Herald received a legacy of £100."

Mr. George H. Laflin, one of Chicago's wealthy men, who died recently, gave advice in his will to his heirs to keep the wealth he left them. "I would advise all my children to be prudent in their investments, and not to purchase anything simply because it is cheap, but to remember that a long-time security drawing a low rate of interest, is often more desirable than an investment which draws a high rate of interest. I would also advise them not to purchase anything which they cannot pay for in full at the time of the purchase, as more men are ruined by speculation than in any other way. I also advise them not to sign any note or bond, and to look well to all transfers of real estate, and not to encumber any real estate, except for the purpose of improving same."

That the earth is flat is the theory maintained by a monthly magazine called "The Earth." Certain experiments made on the Bedford Canal are described and the writer concludes:—"Thus, by the aid of the latest discoveries and improvements in the art of photography, the earth's unglobularity is proved and this fact, coupled with Proctor's admission that 'if with the eye a few inches from the surface of the Bedford Canal an object close to the water six miles distant from the observer can be seen, there manifestly would be something wrong in the accepted theory,' should awaken present-day scientist to the reality that there is something wrong."

Ten years hence the club which has members of both sexes will be no longer an experiment (writes Colonel Newnham-Davis in "The Onlooker"), and a similar taste in sport, or art, or agriculture will bring ladies and men together under the same roof. The rearrangement of club-houses will not be difficult. There is generally a drawing-room or a morning room into which somnolent members retire to snore, which will make an excellent ladies' realm, and the club dining-room lightened up by the presence of the fair sex, will once more become a dangerous rival to the restaurants. It is quite a popular fallacy that the conversation of club men is sometimes unfit for ladies' ears, but I should dread the consequences if an old club fogey were to overhear two very up-to-date club ladies discussing the morals of their friends. An ambulance room to deal with apoplectic cases may at first be required in the club of the future.

George Chambers, an artist, several of whose pictures are in the Painted Hall at Greenwich, was once commissioned by William IV, to paint a picture of the attack on a fortress on the Spannish coast by a frigate commanded by his Majesty (then Duke of Clarence). The attack took place at night Chambers completed a beautiful picture from some rough sketches that were in the King's possession, and when submitted for approval His Majesty was delighted with it, but Chambers had taken an artist's liberty with the picture, and for the purpose of relieving the sombre veil of night hand introduced some seagulls skimming the waves. "Hallo? hallo? Chambers," said his Majesty, "this will never do, to have the birds flying about at night; they were all gone to roost." "So they were, your Majesty," replied Chambers, with the greatest naivete; "but you gave such a rousing broadside with your guns that they all woke up and flew about." "Ah! so I did so I did, Chambers, I forgot that. Very good; Very good!"

A truthful Australian relates that he put a porcelain egg in the nest of a hen and found that the eggs she laid were of increased size, Then he put a goose egg in the nest; the hen laid an egg just as large. He was so pleased with the scheme that he put a whitewashed football in the nest. When he went the next time to search for eggs he found one as big as a football, but no hen in sight. Securing the egg, he saw engraved on it, by hen photography, these words: "I'm no ostrich, but I've done my best." Later he found the hen inside of the egg.

What can a traveller be going to do with 500 packages of luggage? This is the amount of personal belongings which Prince Frederick Leopold, of Russia, is taking with him to Manchuria.

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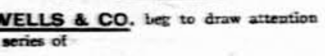

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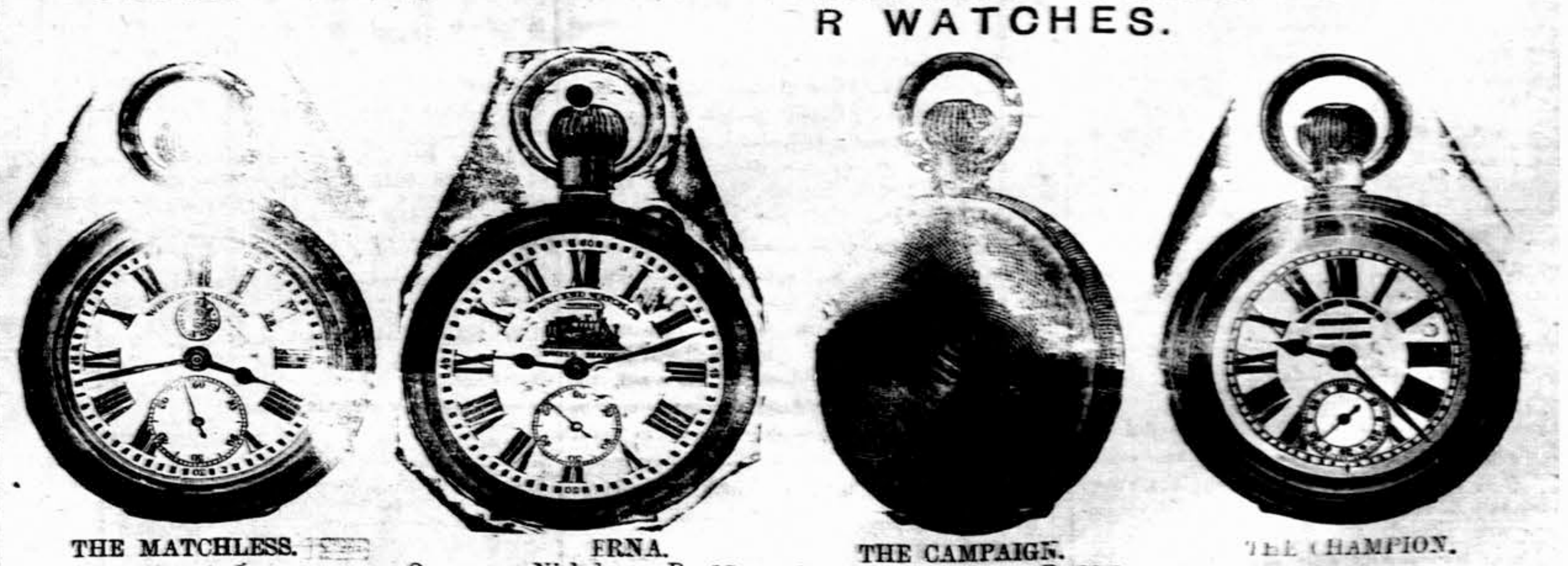

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PURELY PERSONAL.

THE Duke of Fife is, so far as I know, the only teetotal Duke in the House of Lords, says M. A. P. Sir Wifrid Lawson, I feel assured, will promptly correct me if I am wrong. Besides his total abstinence, the Duke has the further advantage—as it seems to me—of being one of the few big British landowners who do not believe in the accumulation of vast estates. For some years he has steadily parted with his land as opportunity arose, holding that one man cannot control vast stretches of territory to the best advantage of the community. How much less sadly would the life of Sir Walter Scott have ended if the Duke's great fellow-countrymen had held these same views when he laid out Abbotsford.

As apart from Dukes, there are several men well known in smart Society who drink plain water, and apparently flourish on it. Among these may be mentioned Lord Charles Bresford, Sir John Gorst, Baron de Meyer, and Mr. Arthur Walsh, eldest son of Lord Ormathwaite, and now a gentleman usher.

Sir George Dibbs, the "self-maid" Colonial statesman who died the other day, was a very notable instance of the adage that Hold fast is the better dog. Take for example the twelve months' imprisonment he once served. He was cast in damages of over £7,000 for libel, but as he thought, unfairly. So he just elected to go to prison for a year, being advised that that would fully purge his offence, and stand instead of damages. Afterwards, however, it was held that he must pay these as well! However he turned his detention to account by becoming an accomplished wood-carver, and putting in a solid spell of reading and writing. He was a fine stalwart specimen of humanity. He stood six feet four inches high was broad in proportion and was the father of thirteen daughters. But the tremendous work he exacted from himself when in office told perceptibly even on his giant strength of body and will.

Times have changed since every big lawyer made it his business to enter St. Stephens as a matter of course—as a matter, indeed almost of routine in his progress towards the Bench. The old objection to professional lawyer-politicians, which King Rufus of Reading considers to have hampered him at his election does not count for much nowadays if one may judge by the number of lawyers returned at recent by-elections and adopted as candidates, But the highway to judicial preferment no longer appears to run through Parliament. Of the twenty-nine judges of the Surpreme Court only eight have sat in the House of Commons. Lord Justice Cozens-Hardy is the only member of the Court of Appeal who has a Parliamentary career; Lord Alverstone, Mr. Justice Grantham, Mr. Justice Lawrance, Mr. Justice Ridley, Mr. Justice Bingham, Mr. Justice Darling, and Mr. Justice Bucknill are the only King's Bench judges, who helped to make the law before they began to administer it, while not one of the six Chancery judges has occupied a seat in the House of Commons. Once again, much Thames water has flown by the Terrace since the days of duels between Dan O'Connell and Lord Brougham, when the Irish barrister called the omniscient Chancellor "a fellow who, if he only knew a little about law would know a little about everything."

When Rome correspondents of English and American papers find themselves newsless, their formula is one of two things: either to wire to their editor a report of the Pope's grave illness, or to state that his Holiness has taken to the motor-car. The device has grown threadbare of late years, but it has turned up again in the solemn statement of an agency that "Pius X." is about to purchase a motor-car with which to explore the Vatican ground."

This recalls the piquant but true story of the last occasion—years back—when a sorely beset pressman presented a Pope with an automobile. The season was summer, and the heat was great. Leo XIII. was holiday-making in a sequestered corner of the Vatican grounds; journalists were being brought up with an exceptionally round turn at the foot of the Scala Regia by the Swiss Guard; of Papal news there was none. We must have copy, was the command of the editor of a certain daily to his correspondent in Rome. Leo XIII has purchased an automobile and is so enamoured of the machine that he goes out in it daily," was the result of the mandate. However, as the Pope could scarcely walk without help, this was considered too strong even for the silly season and the editor replied that he must have some corroboration of the truth of the statement. Nothing more simple. The enterprising journalist neatly cut out a picture of the aged Pontiff, seated in the centre of a group, fitted it into the picture of a motor-car had the whole photographed and behold, Leo XIII. in an automobile! The paper published the picture, and Leo XIII. may yet go down to posterity as having enjoyed the experience of whizzing through the air at forty miles an hour, when in reality the grestest speed at which he ever went was about five, behind his quiet nags.

The long hoped-for event which has gladdened the Imperial House of Russia will discredit the fantastic theories of a well-known Austrian Professor, according to whom no Princess of Hesse was ever again to be the mother of a son. The dynastic, as well as personal, reasons which exist for very particularly desiring the birth of male heirs to several actually reigning sovereigns, has attracted more attention than they deserved to the prophecies of certain physiologists learned in this subject. The present Prince of Montenegro, Nicholas I., has a little story a propos, which he tells to his intimates in the unaffected social circle at Cettigne.

Prince Nicholas was marked out by the Austrian professor as destined to be the father of daughters only. His eldest child was, in fact, a girl, and when her advent was followed eighteen months later by that of a second daughter, the Prince in dudgeon exclaimed, Stani! (enough), and gave that name to his second child, This revolt against Fate has its effect, for the next baby was a boy, the present Crown Prince Danilo. Now, adds the Prince, I advise my son-in-law, the King of Italy, to follow my example and if destiny presents him with yet another daughter, to call her Basta.'" Meanwhile Italy is on the tiptoe of expectation, hoping that the coming event at the Quirinal may turn out as the whole nation desires.

The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, who is understood to contemplate shutting up Alton Towers, and dispersing the statuary, armour and pictures there collected, will not thereby reduce himself to a condition of homelessness; for he owns an equally stately and much more comfortable house in the same county of Stafford, Ingestre Hall, which he has always preferred as a place of residence. Alton Towers was erected by his predecessor the sixteenth Earl, on Gothia principles as they were understood seventy or eighty years ago and is an immense, picturesque and most unhomelike edifice, with halls, galleries, and armouries decorated by Pugin in his most uncompromising style. The real charm of Alton is its garden, which was formed by Earl John out of a rocky glen, and is visited in summer by thousands of trippers from the Staffordshire "Black Country." Like the house, it is whimsical in taste, and rather overcrowded with quaint fountains and fantastic statues.

It was the sixteenth Lord Shrewsbury whose piety and munificence—he gave away more than £20,000 a year in charity—gained him the name of the "Good Earl." His two daughters married, respectively, Prince Borghese and Prince Doria-Pamphili. The death of his successor, Earl Bertram, (last of the Catholic line) led to a famous and lengthy lawsuit, which ended in the entailed estates going to Earl Talbot who had succeeded as eighteenth Earl of Shrewsbury. The personal property passed to Lord Edmund Howard, only brother and heir-presumptive (as he still is) of the Duke of Norfolk who assumed by Royal licence, in 1876 the name of Talbot in lieu of his patronymic,

When Earl Percy was Lord Warkworth I spoke of his wonderful command of phrase in an article called "The Young Men of the House." His step upward in the Peerage, and onward in office, has not deprived him of it. Witness this delightfully safe reply which he has addressed to Mr. Galloway Weir, who wanted to know if there are any secret clauses in the Anglo-French agreement: "Speculation and conjecture (replied Earl Percy) as to the existence or non-existence of secret clauses in international treaties is a public privilege, the maintenance of which depends upon official reticence." Just that, and no more. It is a sentence to be filed for editorial use, with obvious modifications, in reply to certain questions that sometimes reach our "Mail Bag" department.

The "doyonne" of fire engineers inspected the "very last thing" in fire engines at Brixton the other day. Mrs. Merryweather, who was born in Waterloo year, and is therefore going on for ninety, retains all her faculties, and takes a very keen interest in events of the day. At her own desire, the new motor, "Fire King," built for Liverpool was manned and driven to her home. This recalls some interesting facts. The Liverpool Fire Brigade, in 1815, was pretty well non-existent, and the town depended on insurance firemen and primitive apparatus. To-day the city has one of the finest systems of fire protection in the Empire. Mrs. Merryweather in her girlhood used to live at Twyford Abbey with her uncle, Mr. Henry Lott, a once well-known figure in fire brigade circles. She married Mr. Moses Merryweather who succeeded to the old business of Hadley, Simpkin, and Lott. One of her daughters married the late Sir John Blundel Maple, and a granddaughter is married to a son of Sir Walter Gilbey. Thus in her, three great commercial undertakings are linked together.

THE megaphone, is to be introduced into American politics. We read that two huge megaphones are being constructed for use in the forthcoming campaign, and that by their means the speakers will be able to address 30,000 people at one assembly.

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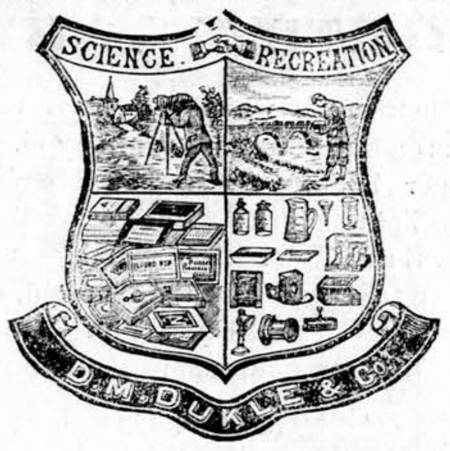

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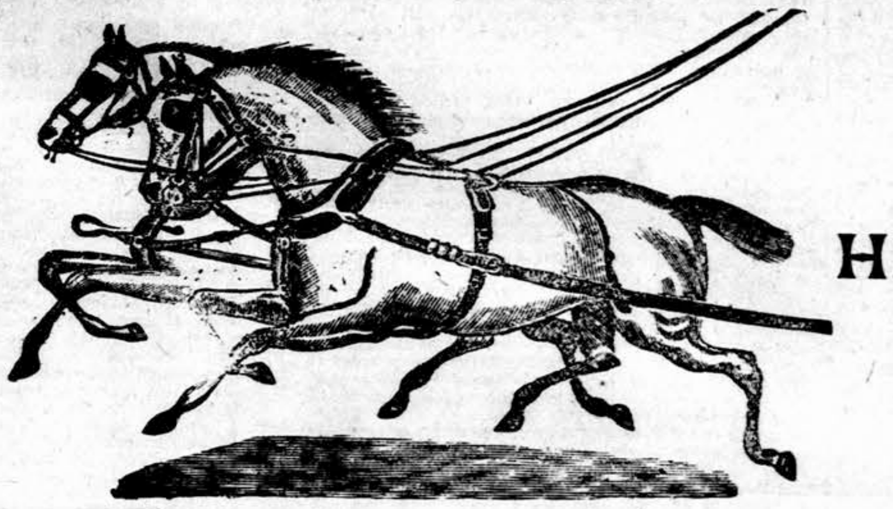

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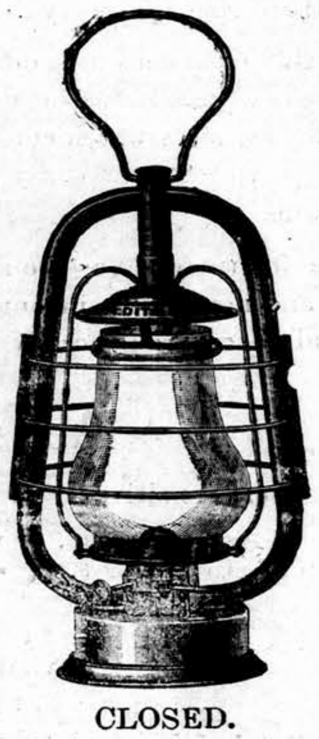
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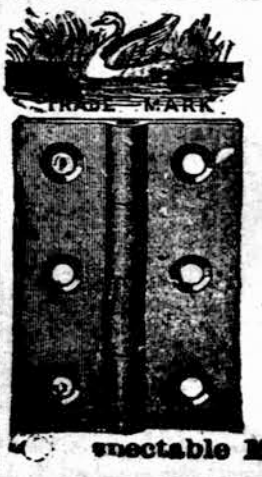

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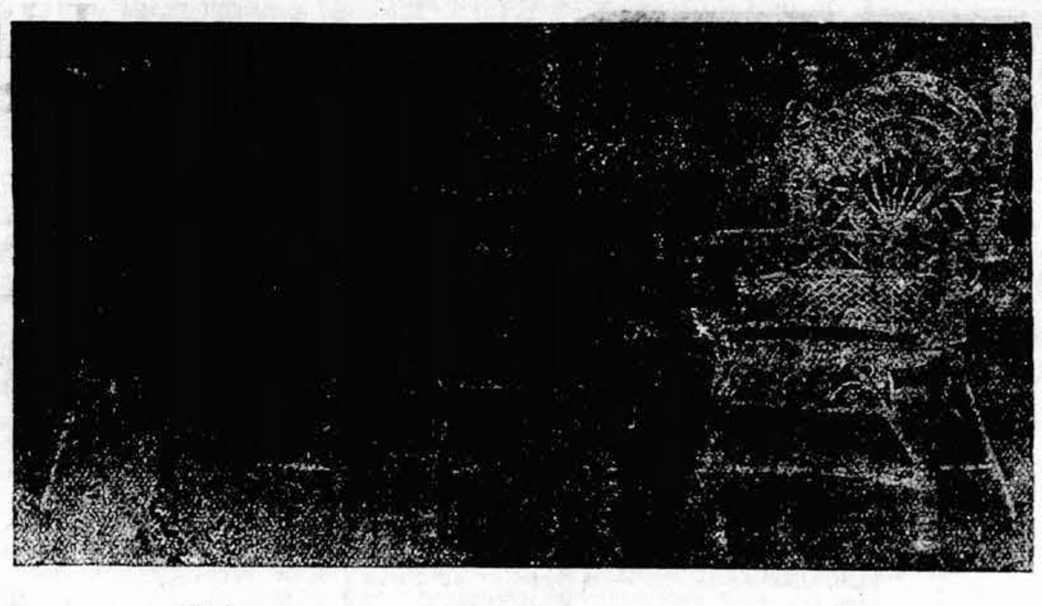

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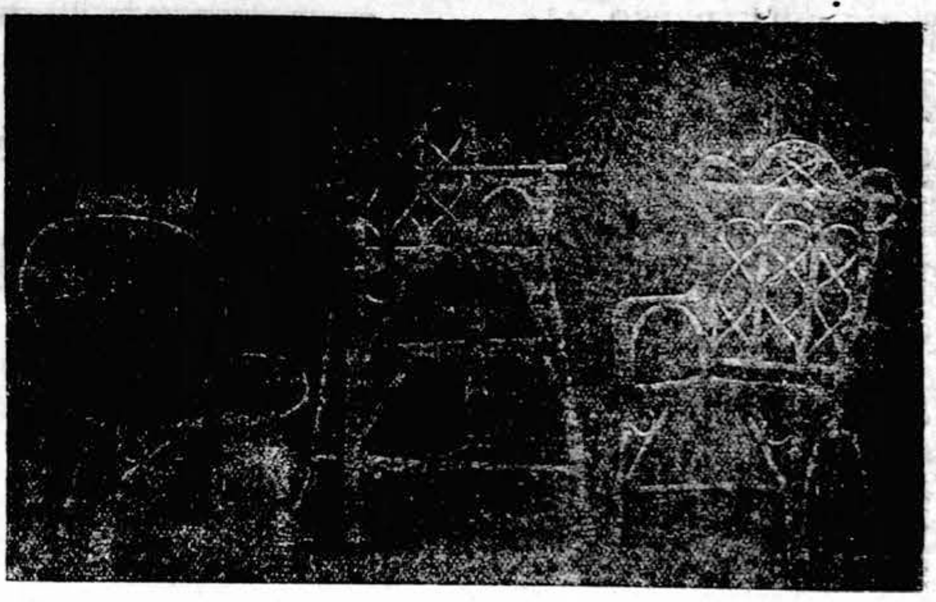

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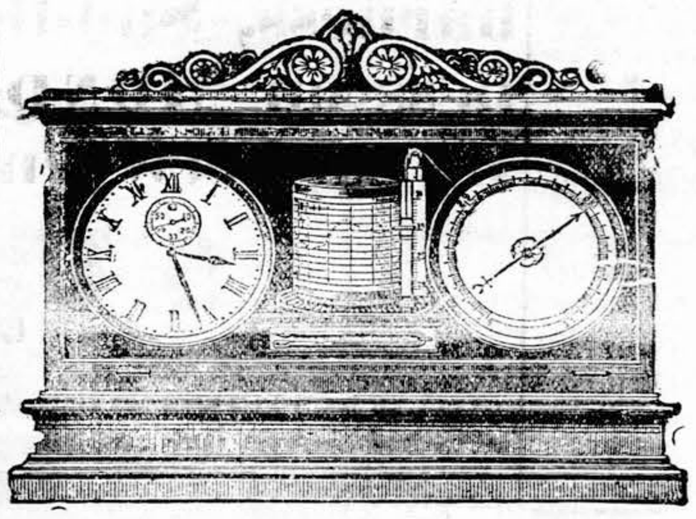

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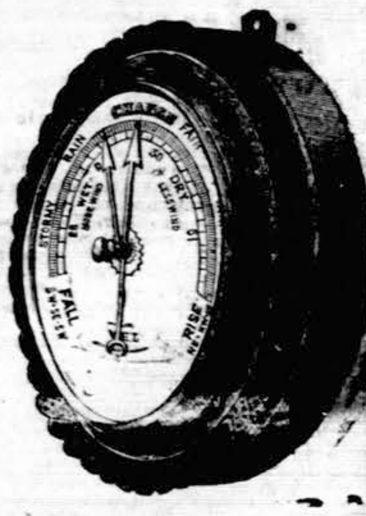

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